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## **Southeast Asia Report**

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30 January 1984

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EDITORIAL SUPPORTS U. S., UNESCO STAND

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 28 Dec 83 p 8

[Editorial: "UNESCO: A Positive Stand"]

[Text] IF the United States withdraws from UNESCO, as now seems likely, it should come as no surprise to anyone who has taken even a casual interest in developments within the United Nations agency in recent times. Nevertheless, it is unsettling that the US should feel compelled to take this considered and considerable step.

It reflects the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's deliberate drift from being a body of promise and some achievement to being one dominated by Third World political ideologues pushing barrows which have nothing to do with education, science and culture.

As Professor Owen Harries, the former Australian ambassador to UNESCO and now the John M. Olin Fellow at the Heritage Foundation in Washington, points out, the agency's good works — scientific research, protecting the world's cultural heritage and improving literacy are three — are overshadowed by its negative features.

UNESCO has become anti-West, anti-free market. It criticises Western monopolies in the media and economic fields but fails to acknowledge the State-run systems in the communist and Third World countries. Not surprisingly the Soviet Union supports the "new world information order" which is little more than an attempt to restrict freedom of the press.

Withdrawal by the US would sharply decrease funding to many of UNESCO's more worthwhile projects. That is to be regretted. But to remain within the organisation gives undeserved respectability to its radical political ideals. If the warning is heeded and UNESCO returns to fulfilling the meritorious aims of its original charter, the Americans' stance will have been amply justified.

But if, as the director-general, Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, of Senegal, seems happy to have it do, UNESCO continues along its present path, then the US is well out of it. So too are the other Western countries who value democracy, including Australia.

# EMPLOYERS URGE WAGE SYSTEM BE SCRAPPED

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Peter Terry]

[Text] A REPORT released by one of the largest employer groups in the country has called for an end to centralised wage fixing because it creates a "cargo cult" mentality to pay rises.

The report says the Arbitration Commission has not only allowed higher wages than necessary, but even worked against unions by creating "unrealistic expectations" among union members.

The result is that union leaders have been forced to seek pay rises that not even they think are justified, says the report.

The report, *Industrial Relations in Australia - The Need For Change*, is the work of two senior officials with the Confederation of West Australian Industry - the chief economist, Mr Lyndon Rowe, and the director of industrial relations, Mr Bill Brown.

It calls for an end to the system of national wage cases and centralised arbitration, and their replacement by a system of decentralised collective bargaining.

The authors claim the present system has survived so long not because it possesses any inherent advantages, but because it has created so many myths.

If these myths were exposed, the country would have a better chance of creating a more appropriate system of industrial relations, they say.

The report says the cargo cult mentality has been caused by removing the process of wage decisions from those most directly affected by them.

Employees thus receive an unrealistic picture of the effects a wage rise might have on their jobs.

"It is possible that this would lead to unrealistic expectations on behalf of union members which they expect their elected representatives to fulfill," says the report.

## Egalitarian

"Even if union leaders understand 'economic reality', the present system does nothing to make their 'employers' (union members) understand the same economic reality."

"By making employees more directly involved in and responsible for wage determination, and more aware of the impact those decisions can have, it is possible that wage claims might be more relevant to the economic climate than is the case."

The report says it is a myth that centralised wage-fixing produces a more egalitarian society by protecting the weak and restraining the strong.

It says in other countries where centralised wage-fixing does not exist, there are no significant differences in relative wage structures.

The report also finds that wage rises granted in one sector of the economy, flow on

more quickly under the centralised arbitration system. What is more, there are reasons why employers, as well as unions, wish to see this happen.

"Particular employers having either negotiated or arbitrated a new arrangement will like to see the system ensure that the wage increases flow on as quickly as possible so as not to be at a competitive disadvantage," said the report.

The report dismisses the argument that the Arbitration Commission is vital to an effective prices and income policy.

"If the ACTU, because it recognises economic reality, can give a specific undertaking to moderate wages under a prices and incomes policy, then why can it not use that same supposed influence to moderate wages under a system of collective bargaining?" said the report.

According to the report, the ACTU might even find it easier to "deliver the goods" under a system of collective bargaining - because unions and their members would have a better appreciation of the effect of a particular wage claim.

"This could act to modify the expectations of union members of their elected representatives, and make it easier for those elected representatives to explain the need for wage restraint to ensure that employees are not priced out of jobs," said the report.

BOWEN KAMPUCHEA PROPOSAL ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

Melbourne THE AGE in English 27 Dec 83 p 9

[Editorial: "First Things First for Kampuchea"]

[Text]

**C**HRISTMAS may be a time for optimism, but not necessarily with regard to Kampuchea. The Acting Prime Minister, Mr Bowen, a man given to thinking aloud about that unfortunate nation and its future, now sees "some chance" of the Khmer Rouge being disarmed in 1984. Disarmed by whom? Mr Bowen alludes to the need for a deal to be worked out between China and the United States, and indeed the creation of an understanding in Washington and Peking may be considered not only desirable but probably essential. He suggests, in addition, that Australia could play a role in any development of this nature. But it is at this point that caution and a grasp of reality are required. Mr Bowen was out of order last May in proposing the notion of an Australian-Japanese peacekeeping force, apparently without the benefit of prior consultation in Tokyo or in the Association of South-East Asian Nations, or even among his own Cabinet colleagues. There remains a considerable danger in the Kampuchean issue of allowing wishful thinking to dictate the tone and pace of debate. This tendency, and it is not confined to the Acting Prime Minister, is likely to prove unhelpful.

The facts are these. Kampuchea presents a picture of intractability, for two main reasons. The first is that the Vietnamese, having exhausted the theme of rescuing the Kampuchean people from the Khmer Rouge, linger in Phnom Penh as obstinate soldiers of occupation. They cite the activity of perhaps 35,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas as partial justification for doing so, despite the Vietnamese propensity for attacking not so much the Khmer Rouge as the weaker non-communist factions in the anti-Vietnamese alliance cobbled together by China and ASEAN. The second is that

China and ASEAN insist on continuing to sponsor the Khmer Rouge as a legitimate political force when it is quite clear to the international community that Pol Pot and colleagues have abrogated all possible moral right to a say in the country's future.

Certain barriers must be removed, therefore, before Mr Bowen — or Mr Hawke, for that matter — could start talking realistically about peacekeeping forces. Vietnam is required to display an unambiguous desire to negotiate an internationally acceptable solution in Kampuchea, with a complete Vietnamese military withdrawal preceding arrangements for a full, fair and free general election supervised, most appropriately, by the United Nations. China, for its part, is required to stop furnishing the Khmer Rouge with arms and political recognition. ASEAN, lastly, has a responsibility to cease insisting on the seating of the Khmer Rouge in the United Nations General Assembly. The overwhelming need is to encourage the development of genuine and responsible political alternatives to both the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime and the unacceptable Khmer Rouge, so that the Kampuchean people themselves can decide how and by whom they wish to be governed. Australia can, and does, acknowledge a moral and regional responsibility to assist in the building of a new Kampuchea. But a continuing discussion of precisely how that role may unfold remains premature and, in a sense, irrelevant while even the most fundamental conditions go unsatisfied.



# NAKASONE RETURN GOOD NEWS FOR AUSTRALIA

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 28 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Alan Goodall]

[Excerpts] WHEN Emperor Hirohito ceremonially greeted the Prime Minister, Mr Nakasone, and his new Cabinet yesterday, there were smiles from Australian businessmen and diplomats, aware that once again the old firm, Japan Inc, is back to business.

Tokyo reacted to news of the appointment of a much-the-same-again Nakasone Cabinet in ways that help explain the Australian smiles. The stock exchange rose, the yen firmed, the Government issued yet another set of rising production figures, and millions of workers prepared for their New Year holiday.

Australia's major trading partner has voted back the pro-West, pro-business conservatives (suitably chastened with a 36-seat loss). Mr Nakasone has his Cabinet, and Japan Inc can get on with its most prosperous New Year in years.

Australia can expect the new Nakasone Cabinet - after the New Year family reunions - to translate itself soon in measurable terms for the Australian economy.

The point for Australia to watch is how the new Cabinet, perceptibly different from the one Mr Nakasone took into the snap election on December 18, handles Japan's continuing recovery in the light of the problems it faces.

The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, is expected to go to Tokyo in February as part of an east Asia tour taking in Peking, Hong Kong and Seoul.

This overdue first visit will be largely ceremonial, a re-affirmation of Australia-Japan goodwill. But it should complement strong diplomatic measures under way in bilateral trade and regional defence.

Mr Nakasone has never visited Australia - a deficiency

Mr Hawke will try to amend - but several new Cabinet ministers have. Several more are expected to consolidate the Australia connection with early visits.

Much depends on how firm Mr Nakasone is in handling the challenges for his job as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. A bloody power struggle for the presidency - the man who holds it can make himself prime minister - will preclude any concrete interest in Australia before November 1984.

The Ministry for International Trade and Industry is a key area of Australian interest - always allowing, of course, for the government side of Japan Inc to be run by the bureaucrats. It has gone to Mr Hikosaburo Okonogi 55.

In an early Tokyo return,

visit by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Bowen, in his role as Trade Minister, meeting Mr Okonogi is now top priority.

Mr Bowen must meet at the same time the new Agriculture Minister, Mr Shinjiro Yamamura 50.

Mr Yamamura, formerly Vice-Minister for Transport and chairman of the House steering committee, comes from

Chiba, near Tokyo, and cannot be expected to give concessions to Australian graziers.

## Gimmick

The party's now-tenuous hold on the Diet makes the LDP even more beholden to those most faithful supporters, the farmers. Not even the American farm lobby, let alone the Canberra-based National Farmers Federation, will get more concessions.

Nor can Australian and Japanese tourists expect much joy from the new Transport Minister, Mr Kichizo Hosoda.

The 71-year-old Mr Hosoda used to be the LDP's finance chairman and knows the value of the national flag carrier, Japan Airlines, holding fares in cohorts with Qantas with a minimum of empty seats.

Mr Shintaro Abe, 59, is still Foreign Minister, a fact that brought sighs of relief to Western capitals, including Canberra, where he visited last year.

Though Mr Abe openly covets the top job and as heir apparent to the faction led by an ex-prime minister, Mr Takeo Fukuda, he is young enough to take it and he is at one with Mr Nakasone in aligning Japan more strongly with the Western powers.



# REGIONALISM, STRONGER FOREIGN POLICY SEEN UNDER HAYDEN, HAWKE

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 28 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Jane Eyre]

**[Text]** FROM the Association of South East Asian Nations to ANZUS, nuclear ships to nuclear testing, Australia's foreign policy has wound itself through resolution, victory and bitter public argument in the past year.

After seven years of the Fraser government and established attitudes on foreign policy, the public could be excused for failing to keep pace with the change since Labor took power.

The most successful sleight of hand has been the switch from internationalism to regionalism — a philosophy that Australia should pitch in where it is likely to have the most impact and influence.

By the year's end there was no doubt Australia now has a foreign minister or that its policies have undergone change.

Mr Bill Hayden, former opposition leader and economics whizz, has surprised everybody, not the least his department, by making the transition from the economy to the world of subtle diplomacy, the negotiating table and jetlag.

The ride has not been smooth. He has fought with the US Secretary of State, Mr Shultz, and taken on the five ASEAN nations over Kampuchea.

From all of this, Mr Hayden and the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, have emerged projecting a new sense of national independence and strength.

Mr Hayden began the year in a quietly exploratory way with the sort of travel schedule that would have exhausted the most seasoned jetsetter. The aim was rapidly to become a presence and personality in the Asian region — an area of the world traditionally tough in its initiation of newcomers.

Soon after taking power Mr Hawke made it plain he wanted priority given to re-establishing a good relationship with Indonesia.

Mr Hayden went to Jakarta under the weight of hardline party policy calling for East Timorese self-determination following the Indonesian takeover there.

His trip opened talks on the question without any conclusions being reached, but he had managed two other important moves.

The first concession by the Indonesians was to allow some Australian news organisations (but not *The Australian*) back into the country after they had been banned.

The second was when Mr Hayden announced defence aid to Indonesia would continue despite the party's platform which unequivocally calls for it to cease.

Mr Hayden's handling of the Indonesian visit augured well for the extension of the relationship in the Asian and Pacific region in general.

It was barely a month later when the first bombshell dropped. Australia would offer itself as a facilitator in the tensions bedevilling Kampuchea. From such humble beginnings Kampuchea was to

become the most dominant public issue in foreign policy during the year.

Vietnam's invasion of that country had taxed the superpowers and the ASEAN nations — Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia — without any movement forward or even a hint of a solution.

Mr Hayden made it plain he thought the Australian plan, proposed by Mr Hawke, was doomed to failure, but he would give it his best shot. With that inbuilt failure proviso, the scheme received little ASEAN response in the initial months and the five nations were initially polite enough not to question this Johnny-come-lately gall publicly.

Mr Hayden pessimistically pushed the plan while Mr Hawke went to Washington in June to present the Labor Government's bona fides. His trip was judged to have achieved a successful transition in relations and to have displayed few differences in approach from that of the former coalition government, despite the fact that Labor had gone into its new relationships with policies expected to put a few allied noses out of joint.

The party platform called for resumption of aid to Vietnam at a time when most other nations were intensifying their policy of isolation, and the stand on East Timor did not help.

In May it was announced Mr Hayden would visit Vietnam after attending an ASEAN foreign ministers' summit in Bangkok.

Taking the facilitator offer to Hanoi caused some quiet rumbling in ASEAN circles, the fear being that the Australian Government might make some move on the resumption of aid to that country as a carrot for its plan.

Mr Hayden was not expecting excited approval from Mr Shultz who was attending the ASEAN summit and was equally pessimistic about the chances of ASEAN backing.

The ASEAN nations and the US were as keen as anybody to see a start to settlement on Kampuchea but were incensed by the new hat in the ring.

## 6 PM and Hayden are projecting a new sense of national strength

However, after two days of behind-closed-doors talks it emerged that Mr Hayden and Mr Shultz had engaged in a bitter personal row on the issue.

The Australian delegation felt they had been deliberately set up by the US in a concerted attempt not only to test Mr Hayden's command of his portfolio, but to put him off the Kampuchea peace plan.

Mr Shultz appeared equally terse when the ASEAN nations turned and gave Mr Hayden a verbal go-ahead for the Hanoi mission.

Mr Hayden went to Hanoi publicly proclaiming he was doing so with American backing, while back home everybody waited to see how badly damaged the Australia-US relationship would be.

Hanoi was quick to accept the plan and deftly let Australia off the hook on the aid question by saying the hard cash did not count as much as the re-opening of the bilateral relationship.

What Vietnam needed was agricultural technology, scientists and trade, a view which bolstered the Australian argument that continued isolation of the country would force it further under the Soviet Union's influence.

Australia decided later in the

year not to co-sponsor the ASEAN resolution on Kampuchea, which it had traditionally done, on the grounds that it backed the coalition government in that country.

The coalition contained forces loyal to the man responsible for the Kampuchean holocaust, Pol Pot, and Australia was not prepared to countenance his possible re-emergence.

What followed was one of the most intense public and private propaganda campaigns by the ASEAN nations to have Australia change its mind.

There were calls for Mr Hawke to intervene and change the policy — a move seen as attempting to divide him and Mr Hayden on the issue and to re-open personal wounds still hanging over from their fight over the leadership of the ALP.

Both chose to low-key the row until Singapore's Foreign Minister, Mr Supplah Dhanabalan, weighed in with personal criticism of Mr Hayden and claims that Mr Hawke would be called on to explain fully Australia's policy when he visited Thailand.

Mr Hayden hit back with one of the most stinging public attacks yet aimed at a friendly country. He described Mr Dhanabalan's claims and demands as extraordinarily offensive and intolerable and Mr Hawke made it plain he would not go to Thailand facing threats of having to explain himself.

The five ASEAN ambassadors and high commissioners were called in to the Department of Foreign Affairs and severely carpeted for perpetuating the propaganda war.

In the meantime, the Opposition was having a field day, accusing the Government of destroying the most important relationship in the region.

Mr Hayden and Mr Hawke remained steadfast that they would not back down on the issue and two days later Thailand delivered a diplomatic note stating there would be no conditions on Mr Hawke's visit.

While the row grabbed most of the headlines, other areas of foreign affairs were under-

going dramatic rearrangement. Mr Hayden made it plain from the beginning of his term that he saw Australia's future in the Asian region.

Comments that he expected the region to become strategically more important to Australia than ANZUS in the future, caused more wary gasps, especially since they came on the eve of a full review of the long-standing defence alliance.

That review took place in Washington and observers waited for another instalment in the Australia-US row, but were disappointed as Australia achieved a victory in getting the alliance redefined with cordial American acceptance.

Past perceptions that the alliance was a panacea for any threat against Australia was knocked down when the re-negotiated alliance stated that Australia and New Zealand could not expect the US to come to their aid at the drop of a hat. They would be more self-sufficient in future.

France also found out it was not dealing with a toothless tiger when it came to its continued testing of nuclear weapons on Mururoa Atoll. On the eve of a visit to Paris, Mr Hawke suspended uranium shipments to France as a protest and the barrage of criticism did not stop throughout the year.

Australia begrudgingly accepted a French offer to allow scientists to visit Mururoa, with the message that it did not expect to learn much.

The South Pacific forum meeting held in Canberra this year and bringing together the smaller Pacific island nations was also the centre of an Australian attempt to push for a nuclear free zone.

The move failed, but Mr Hayden made it plain he would be pushing the anti-nuclear stance in every forum available.

As the year drew to a close Mr Hawke committed Australia to a Commonwealth action group, formulated at the recent Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in New Delhi, to explore possibilities for a solution.

Anybody hoping the portfolio would calm down as Christmas loomed had not counted on a defence row

which was turned into a foreign policy one — the decision by the British aircraft carrier, HMS Invincible, not to use dry dock facilities in Sydney because of the Government's policy on nuclear armed and powered ships.

The US weighed into the argument because of the implications it held for allies who may need emergency repairs while in Australia.

While defence remained relatively silent on the issue, Mr Hayden unceremoniously stepped in with a phone call to Mr Shultz. After that call he claimed the misunderstandings had been offset and the Americans were happy with the explanation.

Consultation with allies were due to start on the policy, but are not expected to lead to any dramatic changes.

Next year promises to be as evolutionary. Mr Hayden's first major trip will be to evaluate the situation in the Middle East and east Africa before making any changes in that direction.

CSO: 4200/389

CANBERRA DAILY CRITICIZES DEFENSE MINISTRY WEAKNESS

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Dec 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Plugging the Hole in Labor's Defences"]

[Text] IF THE Federal Government has shown vulnerability in any one specific policy area in its first nine months in office it is in defence and foreign affairs. The Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Hayden, has done a commendable job and where he has lapsed occasionally, the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, has stepped in to smooth over troubled waters.

Both our relations with the Association of South East Asian Nations and with the United States administration bear the marks of Mr Hawke taking control and re-assuring our allies of our support.

But it is in the defence field and more particularly the inter-relationship between defence and foreign affairs that the Government's programs have broken down. To a very large degree, the Defence Minister, Mr Gordon Scholes, has failed to grasp the nettle.

Instead he has let the portfolio slip in much the same way as Sir James Killen did and is now paying the consequences. In fact in the last few years only the last Minister for Defence in the Fraser government, Mr Ian Sinclair, has shown any signs of coming to grips with the portfolio and its inter-relationship with the country's foreign affairs stance.

Yet, if the country is to have any credibility in defence and foreign affairs, it needs strong ministers in

both portfolios who together with their ministerial colleagues can put in place an acceptable international relations package. In essence this means formulating short, medium and long term strategic plans at the highest level and then adapting defence and foreign affairs policies to them.

As *The Australian's* defence correspondent, Peter Young, has said: "The first and most important principle of war remains that of the selection and maintenance of the aim - working out exactly what you want to achieve and then marshalling everything in priority behind it."

We are not at war, nor are we likely to be, but the principle of setting the objective or strategic plan and then planning everything to fit in with it remains the same. Yet, despite Labor's promise of establishing a national strategic objective in defence and foreign relations, it has shown little sign of achieving it.

In recent months we have unsettled our ASEAN neighbors over the Kampuchea issue and, in particular, our accommodating line with Vietnam. We have caused concern for our two major allies, the US and the United Kingdom, over the Invincible dry-docking debacle; and now we have caused further concern in Asia over our uncertain attitude to the future of the Butterworth RAAF base in Malaysia.

This is no way to conduct a credible defence and foreign affairs policy, or to give our neighbors and allies confidence in our defence and foreign affairs competence. One of the first priorities of the Hawke Government in the year ahead must be to establish national strategic and defence objectives and to design policies in foreign affairs that slot in with them.

Without such a plan we cannot expect the unqualified support of our allies and neighbors on the regional and international issues vital to the stability of the region and the nation.

CSO: 4200/389

SYDNEY PAPER ADVISED CARE ON BUTTERWORTH DECISION

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 28 Dec 83 p 8

[Editorial: "The Need for Care at Butterworth"]

[Text] "I USED to think we should pull out [of Butterworth]," Mr Hayden said in May after his ASEAN tour. "Now I'm not so sure... perhaps we should think again." Since May, it seems, Mr Hayden has thought again and arrived back at the conclusion that the retirement of the Mirages should see the end of Australia's permanent fighter presence in Malaysia. Which, of course, does not mean an end to the RAAF presence in Malaysia. But the fighters are the most visible part of Australia's contribution to the air defence of Malaysia and Singapore and a decision to remove them could incur the wrath of the Malaysian and Singaporean governments.

What, exactly, is the value of the Mirages — and the F-18s Mr Fraser promised would replace them — to Malaysia and Singapore? For Malaysia their most obvious value is that their presence requires Australia to pay a substantial part of the cost of maintaining the Butterworth air base. Three years ago, the Malaysian Government was quite happy to see the Mirages go. But that was before the recession, when the Malaysians were planning a major expansion of their air force, and needed Butter-

worth to accommodate their proposed new squadrons of US-built Skyhawks. Since then, defence spending has been cut back to the point that the Malaysian military has had to back out of an agreement to take over the full cost of Butterworth's essential services (air traffic control, fire fighting, fuel distribution and so on). So, even if the role of the Australian fighters in Malaysia's defence is fairly ambiguous, their presence does represent an important subsidy to the Malaysian defence budget.

The withdrawal of that subsidy would probably result in a weakening of Malaysia's air defences, since the Malaysian Government is unlikely to make up the difference by cutting its civilian budget. That, in turn, would be a setback for the Singaporeans whose air defence is closely linked with Malaysia's. In fact, the two countries run (with Australia's help) the Integrated Air Defence System which links their radar and air traffic control. Beyond that, the fighters have a symbolic importance and their removal could be seen as a weakening of the five-power defence arrangement. That probably worries Singapore more than Malaysia since it increases

the chances that a future Malaysian government will abandon the joint defence arrangement. An unco-operative Malaysia would substantially increase the cost of defending Singapore.

The Defence Department's case for pulling the fighters out of Malaysia is compelling. The cost of converting to F-18s will be very much greater if the squadron is not withdrawn. As well, the RAAF argues that it is strategically unsound to base a third of its F-18s, which, in the absence of a fleet air arm, represents Australia's prime maritime strike weapon, outside the country. Unsound and risky. There is always the fear that political instability in Malaysia could put the RAAF's most expensive asset at risk. Back in 1975 the Australian service chiefs reportedly warned the Government of the risk of the Butterworth air base coming under rocket attack from guerillas. The Defence Department also points out that the removal of the fighters does not necessarily mean a reduction in Australian participation in the joint defence arrangement. Australian fighters would be sent to Butterworth several times a year for exercises, Australian personnel would continue to work in the Integrated Air Defence System and so on. Still, the fighters are obviously important to the two countries, or else they would not want them to stay. And the two countries are very important to Australia. A decision to withdraw the aircraft will have to be handled with extreme care.

CSO: 4200/389



DAILY ANALYZES PROBLEMS IN RAAF MALAYSIA PRESENCE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 29 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Peter Hastings: "When the Mirages Leave Butterworth, So Should We"]

[Text] Bangkok.—The 19 remaining Mirage fighters of RAAF Squadron No 3 which roar across Penang's glittering harbour at the most surprising times of day from nearby Butterworth are regarded as part of the scenery. The RAAF, in fact, has been part of the scenery in Malaysia for more than 25 years.

That is now the problem. Are we to maintain an indefinite Australian presence in Malaysia or should we pull out? It is by no means an easy problem to resolve, but on balance it is probably time to go.

The Mirage in any case will have to go, and sooner rather than later. RAAF sources at Butterworth told me recently that the aircraft has developed fine wing and fuselage hairline fractures and that it will be difficult, and expensive to keep it in top operational form for more than two years.

Whether we replace the Mirages with the long-awaited F18A Hornet fighters, which will be phased between early 1985 and 1990, is linked with another question: is an RAAF presence any longer necessary in the Malaysia/Singapore region?

Singapore's Prime Minister has no doubt Mr Lee Kuan Yew believes the RAAF provides Singapore and Malaysia with a pacifying presence. He believes that if Australia is serious about contributing to regional stability it should remain in the Peninsula and replace the Mirage with the Hornets.

Malaysians are more ambivalent. They say that whether the RAAF remains at Butterworth or returns to Australia is Australia's business and no one else's.

But underneath this even-handed attitude there is discernible wistfulness that a quarter of a century of close co-operation between three regional Commonwealth countries is about to end.

"I will not deny we would like you to stay," Malaysia's Foreign Minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, told me in Kuala Lumpur recently, "it's up to you. All we ask is that if you decide to go—if you decide not to replace the Mirage with Hornets—then please don't leave a trail of economic disaster behind you".



At one time there were about 5,000 RAAF personnel, including families, in Butterworth. When No 75 Squadron returned to Australia in August the permanent numbers dropped sharply with a corresponding effect on the local economy.

If the other Mirage squadron in Butterworth, No 3, withdraws precipitately it will not effect Penang's banks, insurance offices or manufacturers, but it will certainly be a serious blow to a large number of small shop-owners.

If we decide to stay by replacing the Mirage with Hornets we face considerable difficulties. Costs are one. It is not easy to get exact figures, but some sources say that to maintain the Mirages at Butterworth while at the same time undertaking in Australia huge training programs for Hornets, air and ground crews and radar and other specialists would cost \$100 million a year.

They say it would cost almost \$100 million merely to establish workshops and upgrade Butterworth's infrastructure to accommodate a permanent Hornet presence. Therefore the RAAF also needs to know fairly soon where it is heading for the remainder of this decade and beyond.

Australian Defence sources query the wisdom of tying down a sizable slice of a new \$3.3 billion Hornet capability so far from Australia when it will become our main Australia-based maritime strike weapon in the absence of a carrier.

Some Defence sources also question the wisdom of maintaining a permanent presence in an area at risk from either external attack or internal insurgency.

This is a red herring. Since the end of Confrontation and the death of President Sukarno, there has been no hint of external attack on Singapore or Malaysia and despite some scary moments little by way of a communist guerilla presence.

The RAAF's pacifying role has been historically important during both confrontation and the painstaking negotiations which led to the Five Power Arrangements which took effect in 1971.

Equally important was getting Singapore and Malaysia to cooperate in their mutual defence.

Even now each remains suspicious of the other. Singapore is a Chinese city state floating in a Malayan sea. The Australian presence has had much to do in bringing home to both countries the obvious fact that they survive together or hang separately.

The instrument of this policy has been the IADS (Integrated Air Defence System) covering both countries whose commander has always been a RAAF Air Vice-Marshal. The RAAF's Mirages exercise six times a year with the defence forces of both countries--twice with Malaysia, twice with the Singaporeans and twice in combined country exercises.

The IADS arrangement could probably continue even if Canberra decided to end the permanent RAAF presence in Malaysia. There is no technical reason, costs expected, why the Hornets should not deploy from Darwin to Malaysia for regular joint country exercises now that the RAAF has in-flight fuelling capability.

Withdrawing the remaining squadron might for a time embarrass the RMAF (Royal Malaysian Air Force) because it is in a difficult purchasing and operational situation during the current recession.

But even here there are problems. The RAAF and RMAF cooperate closely at a professional level. But the camaraderie of former times--joint messes and inter-social activities--is waning.

The RMAF's Religious Council, for example, forbids RMAF officers from eating in Australian messes unless the food is prepared by special caterers. It also frowns on alcohol and godless activities such as Melbourne Cup sweeps.

Nevertheless, Malaysia and Singapore will not be the only countries sorry to see us go. Thailand and Indonesia would probably prefer the RAAF to remain. Our presence seen from Jakarta is not only reassuring but modest.

But one cannot escape the conclusion that what we sought to do through the Five Power Arrangement--namely help Malaysia and Singapore to grow stronger--has been achieved.

There is far more value now in maintaining, if not increasing, the maritime surveillance capabilities provided by the two P3C Orions based at Butterworth. It is a capability far beyond the reach of any regional country.

If we go we should show care in our treatment of old friends and we should time our departure with due consideration for their feelings. But when everything is taken into account it is time to go.

M. G. G. Pillair reports from Kuala Lumpur: The outgoing RAAF base commander at Butterworth, Air Commodore R. J. Reynolds, has called for early talks over the RAAF presence in Malaysia.

He told reporters on a courtesy call on Dr Lim Chong Eu, the Penang Chief Minister, that Australia and Malaysia ought to meet soon to discuss the RAAF role.

Air Commodore Reynolds said that the return to Australia last August of one of the two Mirage squadrons at Butterworth left about 9000 servicemen and their dependents at the base. He said that at one time about 30,000 Malaysians, directly or indirectly, depended on the base for their livelihood.

CSO: 4200/389

## MINISTERS CLASH OVER DEFENSE INDUSTRY POLICIES

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 29 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Patrick Walters]

[Text] Canberra.--The Minister for Defence, Mr Scholes, and the Minister for Defence Support, Mr Howe, are at loggerheads over policy for Australia's defence industry.

The disagreement is a further chapter in the long-running dispute between the two ministers on how much influence the Minister for Defence Support should have in the making of defence policy.

Federal Cabinet in October ordered a joint review of Australia's defence industry by the two departments, following its examination of the latest strategic outlook paper. Because they disagree, the two ministers are expected to bring separate sets of recommendations to Cabinet, Australian defence industry policy, early in the New Year.

Cabinet ordered the review after Mr Howe criticised the outlook papers failure to deal with the decline of local defence industries or to suggest a long-term strategy to revitalise them.

The outlook paper is believed to have pointed out the limitations of local industry in meeting defence force needs and stressed the additional costs associated with purchasing defence capital equipment from domestic manufacturers.

Mr Scholes disagreed with Mr Howe, taking the view that the paper provided an adequate basis for developing defence industry policy.

A key issue is how self-reliant Australia should be in defence industry (at present around 65 per cent of capital equipment is bought overseas) and whether the Government should develop clear objectives for the local defence industry.

The Defence Department takes the view that Australian industry should be able to maintain, repair and support our defence forces without being required to make the forces self-reliant in terms of equipment supply.

Defence believes that the payment of higher subsidies to local industry to achieve a higher level of self-sufficiency for the defence forces would be a misallocation of money.

The department says that the Government's own defence factories are ill-equipped to meet Australia's strategic needs—and so inefficient that they require an estimated annual subsidy of around \$20,000 for each employee.

Defence argues that the Government's policy for defence industry should be determined in line with current strategic priorities and the capabilities of Australian manufacturing industry.

The Department believes that our high technology defence industries have little chance of making commercial profits and would probably need Government subsidies.

On the other hand, the Department of Defence Support argues that an efficient defence industry is a vital part of Australia's defence effort.

It says that the lack of a clear strategy has led to the decline of local defence industry, with too much emphasis being placed on support and maintenance rather than design and manufacture.

Mr Howe believes that there has been a tacit acceptance by the Defence Department that Australia's manufacturing industry will continue to decline and that it will play only a minor role in long-term defence procurement.

Defence Support says the Government should give higher priority to investment by local industry in new technologies which would broaden the defence industrial base. It also wants an overhaul of present defence procurement arrangements to facilitate greater Australian industry participation.

CSO: 4200/389

BRIEFS

**SOUTH AFRICA CONDEMNED** -- The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has condemned South Africa's recent incursions into Angola. In a statement issued in Canberra, Mr Hayden said the continuing occupation by South African forces of parts of Angola was in flagrant violation of Angola's sovereignty. He said South Africa should demonstrate its good faith by desisting from its illegal activities and presence in Angola and from its attempts to link independence for Namibia to a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. He said all parties should work immediately towards negotiating an honorable settlement in Namibia in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolution. [Text] [BK161000 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Jan 84]

**NATIONAL PARTY CHAIRMAN**--The federal parliamentary National Party has chosen Mr Ian Sinclair as its new leader to replace Mr Dong Anthony, who announced his resignation last month. Mr Sinclair's former position of deputy leader will be taken by Mr Ralph Hut. The National Party was the coalition partner with the Liberals in the previous federal parliament and, traditionally, the leader of the National Party is deputy prime minister of Australia. At a news conference after his election as party leader, Mr Sinclair said he was proud to take over the National Party at one of its highest peaks in terms of electoral support and its representation in the eastern states in particular. [BK171733 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 17 Jan 84 BK]

**RURAL ECONOMY**--Statistics released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics confirm the rapid recovery of Australia's rural economy. The bureau says the latest indicators show the net value of rural production this financial year will be about \$4,500 million--an increase of more than 120 percent. Crop production is expected to increase 79 percent due to the record grain harvest, but the bureau says production of livestock will be down 4 percent because of last year's drought. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Jan 84 BK]

**WEATHER RADAR FOR NOMADS**--The Royal Australian Air Force is conducting a series of trials on a radar system designed to allow aircraft to avoid bad weather. The weather radar which locates and displays rain and storm areas on a colored monitor in the cockpit has been fitted to an Australian-built Nomad transport



aircraft for trial. The minister for defense, Mr Scholes, says that if the trials are successful the radar will be fitted to 10 of the army's fleet of 12 Nomad aircraft. The radar system is already in use in a number of civilian aircraft. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Jan 84 BK]

CANE HARVESTERS TO CUBA--An Australian company (Versatile Trough), has secured a deal worth \$4 million [Australian dollars] for an initial sale of 20 cane harvesters to Cuba. The Queensland-based company won the contract ahead of other Australian, German, and American companies. The announcement of the contract had been welcomed by the Cuban consul general to Australia, Mr Zamora, who visited the company last week. He said Cuba was particularly interested in developing better trade relations with Australia. [Summary] [BK090022 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 7 Jan 84 BK]

NEW CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER--The Canadian governor general, Mr Edward Schreyer, has been appointed as Canada's high commissioner to Australia. Mr Schreyer, age 48, has been governor general of Canada since 1979. The Canadian high commissioner in Canberra said Mr Schreyer would take up his Australian post soon after his 5-year term as governor general expires on 22 January. [Excerpt] [BK151119 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 13 Jan 84 BK]

OIL VENTURE WITH CHINA--Australia's biggest company, BHP, has had a disappointing start to its oil exploration venture in the South China Sea. The company has completed drilling on the first well in a 3-year program as part of the consortium with the Chinese Government, British Petroleum, and other overseas interests, and abandoned it (?as a dry hole). BHP which has a 20-percent stake in the venture and its partners are now moving on to the next location. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Jan 84 BK]

REPLACEMENT OF RIFLES--The Department of Defense will test three overseas weapons as part of a program to replace rifles and submachine guns now used by the Australian Armed Forces. The department spokesman said tenders submitted by Australian firms could not meet requirements. The department is seeking 81,000 rifles to be in service by 1989. A Radio Australia defense correspondent says an Austrian firm or an American firm seemed most likely to win the contract for rifles. The correspondent says the government is testing only one kind of machine gun--the Belgium (Mini Mye)--to fit its requirement of 4,000 of the weapons. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jan 84 BK]

'AGENT ORANGE' INQUIRY TEAM--A royal commission examining the use of chemicals during the Vietnam war plans to go to the United States and Vietnam in its inquiries into the effects of chemical defoliants on Australian troops. The commission, which began hearing evidence in Sydney this week, is already running behind schedule and is not expected to have a report ready before 1985. A Radio Australia reporter at the inquiry says the commission's visit to the United States will enable examination of evidence put together by American authorities. The trip to Vietnam, likely to be toward the end of next month, has been planned by a junior counsel assisting the commission, who visited the country last year. The commission is expected to examine Vietnamese evidence that there are birth defects in Children of South Vietnamese soldiers. [Text] [BK190235 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 19 Jan 84]

INFORMATION MINISTER ON NONALIGNED INFORMATION MEETING

BK190424 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Indonesia hopes that the nonaligned information ministers conference to be held in Jakarta in the fourth week of this month will further strengthen the nonaligned movement's identity in the field of information and communications. In an interview with Radio Republik Indonesia and Televisi Republik Indonesia tonight, Information Minister Harmoko said such identity is important among developing countries.

The minister said that other objectives Indonesia and the participating countries hope to attain are solidarity among nonaligned countries, improvement of goodwill through the utilization of technological progress, and the adoption of a system to establish a new information and communications order. The conference is also expected to be able to create a pattern to utilize information and communications in the interests of development. The minister added that the concept of these objectives is being worked out.

Responding to questions, Minister Harmoko said that Indonesia has made the necessary preparations to ensure that the nonaligned information ministers conference can proceed smoothly. The minister warmly welcomes the cooperation of the public to ensure the success of the conference, the first of its kind. In this way, the success of the conference will not be the sole responsibility of the information department, but the responsibility of the state and nation as a whole.

CSO: 4213/119

MILITARY OPERATIONS CAUSE FOOD SHORTAGE IN EAST TIMOR

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 2 Jan 84 p 6

[Text] JAKARTA: Severe food shortages have stricken parts of East Timor following recent Indonesian military operations against pro-independence guerrillas, diplomatic and Roman Catholic Church sources here said yesterday.

The Indonesian army began a counter-insurgency drive in August against the Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of East Timor (Fretilin), said to number a few hundred guerrillas with fairly active local support.

An estimated 10,000-12,000 Indonesian troops, backed by helicopters, French-made AMX tanks and counter-insurgency Bronco Ovio-type aircraft, have been involved in operations in the territory, which Jakarta annexed by force from Portugal in December 1975.

Church sources here said the military move had completely disrupted already precarious food supplies in the territory of 550,000 people.

Crops have been destroyed and farmers have been unable to get to their fields or to forage food in the forests, they said.

In the central region of Viqueque and the eastern region of Lospalos, food shortages have been aggravated by a flood of refugees, with some 3000 currently living around the city of Viqueque.

The serious scarcity of food in various areas has been confirmed by diplomatic and other sources in the Indonesian capital.

In a confidential letter dated late last month, the papal administrator in the East Timor capital of Dili, Monsignor Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, expressed concern over the problem of hunger and food shortages.

Meanwhile, arrests continue: 600 people brought in for questioning recently in Dili, 125 in Baucau and 34 in Viqueque, well-informed sources said.

Eight school children, ages 14-15, were arrested in Viqueque and held "for several days in a room so narrow they could not sleep," one Catholic source said. Dozens of people, including three children, were hauled away by unknown abductors in civilian clothes, the sources said.



MURDANI WARNS FRETILIN GUERRILLAS TO STOP FIGHTING

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 28 Dec 83 p 5

[Text]

JAKARTA: In a tough Christmas message Indonesia's armed forces commander, General Benny Moerdani, has urged Fretilin independence guerillas to stop the current fighting or face the military consequences.

General Moerdani, celebrating Christmas in East Timor, said those aiming at an independent state were day dreaming and Indonesia would never relinquish the territory, said the official news agency Antara in a paraphrase.

Antara did not refer by name to Fretilin, the revolutionary front for an independent East Timor.

Latest reliable reports say some 11,000 Indonesian troops are guarding villages and development sites against an estimated 700 armed Fretilin, who have staged sporadic attacks since August.

Antara said General Moerdani, a Catholic, delivered the message on Sunday in the capital, Dili, where he commemorated Christmas with civil, military and church leaders.

He and senior staff officers also visited troops in remote outposts in this largely Catholic province, a former Portuguese colony.

In a paraphrase, Antara reported him as saying "that as commander of the armed forces he could give an assurance that those willing to stop their illegal acts would have nothing to fear and would be treated humanely.

"But Moerdani warned that the armed forces would not be deterred by whichever group from carrying out their duties until their mission had been accomplished," said Antara.

## INDONESIAN DEATH SQUADS STEP UP ACTIVITIES

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 19 Dec 83 p 7

[Article by Gilles Bertin]

[Text]

INDONESIA'S death squads, which have executed more than 3000 presumed criminals, have stepped up activities in recent weeks despite protests from several human rights groups and countries.

The Netherlands, former colonial ruler of Indonesia, had sent a formal diplomatic note about the unknown killers, the Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar, said yesterday.

But diplomatic sources here said the United States, Australia, Canada and West Germany had discreetly conveyed their concern at the recent deaths and disappearances in Indonesia.

Several Western governments with substantial economic ties to Indonesia seem embarrassed and are reluctant to express overt disapproval.

The killings were raised in Brussels, but the 10 members of the European Economic Community have been unable to agree on a response, the diplomatic sources said.

Several Western embassies here seemed anxious to avoid upsetting relations with Indonesia and jeopardising any ministerial visits, observers said. Some diplomats said protests would do little more than perhaps satisfy public opinion at home.

International and local human rights organisations have protested to the Indonesian authorities, but without results.

Dr Mochtar said Indonesia

noted the concerns expressed by human rights groups and lawyers. He said their statements might have some impact.

## Orders

But so far, the Government has turned a blind eye to the illegal, if expeditious, justice. For some senior officials, the killers are "guardian angels" with a mission to amputate a diseased limb.

Diplomats, human rights groups and observers said the killers could only be members of the armed forces organised into commando squads operating under orders.

The killings were launched after several police operations failed to check a growing crime rate, particularly in the large cities.

The situation had become so bad that most people, also plagued by rising prices and unemployment, seemed to welcome the clandestine anti-crime campaign.

Since April, small bands have been killing presumed criminals throughout Indonesia, particularly in eastern Java. Catholic sources said the toll was about 2500 nearly two months ago.

Corpses were thrown in rivers, dumped in front of hospitals, left on highways or even laid out as an example. One body was discovered in the middle of a campus in east Java, while a bloody head was sent to a local newspaper.

Mr Johannes Princen, head of the Institute for the Defence of Human Rights, wrote to President Suharto early this month describing the methods used. He said the death squads had slain 2000 in east Java.

He said witnesses reported the killers were military men, wearing masks and pointed hats and stalking by night to execute ex-convicts and presumed criminals after verifying their identity.

### Bullet

Nude bodies, put into jute cloth sacks, were transported aboard minibuses and dumped. One body was found attached to a cross in the centre of the town of Kediri in east Java, wrote Mr Princen, a Dutch-Indonesian lawyer who fought with the nationalists against colonial troops in 1948.

Last week, a newspaper reported Jakarta authorities were burying 70-80 unidentified bodies each day with Islamic rites. Most had bullet or knife wounds.

An official in the criminology department of Jakarta's university said his section

would usually receive a body a day for examination, but since April, four or five corpses were being hauled in daily.

Mr Mulya Lubis, director of the Jakarta Legal Aid Institute, estimated more than 3000 had been executed. But this did not include those slain during a resurgence of death squad activity in recent weeks.

Drug addicts seemed to be the new target of the killers, with political militants spared for the moment.

He urged the members of the Inter-Governmental Aid Group for Indonesia (IGGI) to exert pressure on Jakarta to respect human rights.

Two delegations of unionists from members of the group - which includes Japan, Britain, the United States, West Germany, Canada, France, the Netherlands, Australia and Switzerland - are expected to visit early next year.

Mr Lubis said: "We must face a bleak future. Now they are killing the criminals, later the politicians, then the lawyers, then the journalists."

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON GANG KILLINGS ISSUE

BK190408 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English. 7 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Friday that it was good that the question of the recent killings of gangsters was brought up, so doubts could be put to rest.

"I think it was good that the matter was aired," he said.

Dr Mokhtar said he told his counterpart from the Netherlands "We hope we will be able to bring it under control. But I never said 'put an end to it' as has been reported by some of the press."

He said the matter was also raised by U.S. ambassador to Indonesia John H. Holdridge during a talk at the Foreign Office Friday.

Mr Holdridge was quoted Dr Mokhtar as saying that he saw it (Mr. Van den Broek's comment on gang killings) in newspapers. "And as a friend of Indonesia, we are relieved. It was good that this question has been aired."

Answering reporters while waiting for the airport arrival of his counterparts from the other ASEAN members, Dr Mokhtar said that the United States expressed its concern over the gang killings in this country "not through its ambassador in Jakarta, but through our ambassador in Washington."

He said the Vatican also made an inquiry on the matter, he said.

Repeating what had been said by Gen. Benny Murdani, Dr Mokhtar said that Minister for the State Secretariat Lt. Gen. Sudharmono and himself had told Mr. van Den Broek that the mysterious killings were not a government policy."

CSO: 4200/402

NETHERLANDS MINISTER'S INQUIRY ON DEATHS VIEWED

BK171527 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 9 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Dutch Meddlings"]

[Text] Visiting Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek came here last week as the somewhat reluctant emissary of the Netherlands parliament. Mr. Van Den broek, it seems, has been under considerable pressure from parliamentarians back home to raise the issue of the so-called mysterious killings with Indonesian officials.

He was polite about it. He said he was reassured after various meetings with Foreign Minister Mockhtar Kusumaatmadja, Minister of the State Secretariat Sudharmono, and Armed Forces Commander L. Benni Murdani. And he apologized to these gentlemen for what looks like to us and to them an interference in Indonesia's internal affairs.

Let's try and get some perspective on this question. Last year, the city of Miami in the United States recorded some 500 murders, many of them the result of warring Cuban, Haitian, and drug smuggling gangs that have quite literally terrorized that otherwise paradisiacal city. Some of these gangsters in turn were shot dead by police for resisting arrest.

Rome has witnessed a number of kidnappings, in addition to gangland murders. Two years ago, the Pope was shot in Vatican square as he was riding in his open-air popemobile. Terror is a fact of life in Rome.

We mention these two cities because the United States and the Vatican are two other states that have broached the issue of killing criminals with Indonesia.

"Everywhere in the world there are criminal cases that are unsolved," said General Murdani. "So, if there are people who get killed in other countries, why isn't it so widely reported and exaggerated?"

The fact is there is nothing very mysterious about these killings. The government has been conducting a crackdown on crime, in the wake of an alarming increase in criminal activity in this country amounting to virtual terrorism. A consequence of that crackdown is a frenzy among the criminal gangs--not unlike ants running amok when their ant hill has been destroyed. Gangland killings have taken a dramatic upward turn in this country, not unlike the situation in Miami.

Some of these desperados are shot while resisting arrest, as General Murdani acknowledged, as they are in every civilized country. He who lives by terror dies in terror.

But all of this is beside the point. The fact is, Dutch official inquiries into Indonesia's internal affairs based on speculative and hyped news reports is an outrageous meddling into what is none of its business, to be perfectly frank about it.

The Netherlands is a good friend of Indonesia. The Hague chairs the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), which dispenses needed and welcome aid to this country. But The Hague should not think that its purse gives it the right to clamor about Indonesia's domestic affairs.

In the final analysis, as Dr Mokhtar noted diplomatically, it was good that the issue was aired. Everyone understands each other. Now the respective parties can get back to the legitimate agenda of Indonesia's bilateral and multi-lateral relations.

CSO: 4200/402

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN GOALS VIEWED

BK190328 Jakarta JAKARTA POST in English 10 Jan 84 p 7

[Text] Jakarta (JP)--The government estimates capital investment at a cumulative total of Rp 145,224.5 billion (U.S.\$145.22 billion) during the 4th Five-Year Plan (Repelita IV) beginning next April to generate an annual growth of 5 percent.

The draft Repelita IV presented by President Suharto to the parliament (DPR) Monday projects that total investments in 1984/85 will amount to Rp 19,116.3 billion or 23 percent of the gross national product (GNP). Of that amount, Rp 10,459.3 billion will be public investments and Rp 8,657 billion will be in private.

Repelita IV envisages total investments at Rp 24,077.7 billion in 1985/86 (25.3 percent of GNP), Rp 28,337.4 billion in 1986/87 (26.3 percent), Rp 33,666.4 billion in 1987/88 (27.7 percent) and Rp 40,026.7 billion (29.4 percent) in 1988/89.

The projection is based on 1983 prices and an exchange rate of Rp 1,000 to the U.S. dollar.

The following are several projections made by the draft Repelita IV:

--Total population will grow from 158.1 million in 1983 to 161.6 million in 1984; 165.2 million in 1985; 168.7 million in 1986; 172.2 million in 1987, and 175.6 million in 1988. The projection assumes a 2.21 percent annual population growth in 1983-1987 and 1.97 percent in 1988 and onward.

--The labor force which is estimated at 63.5 million in 1983 will increase by a cumulative total of 9.3 million during the next five years.

--Investments should be deliberately directed into fairly labor intensive operations and the implementation of development projects should mostly use labor-intensive methods in order to create an additional 9.5 million jobs during the Repelita IV period.

--Internal revenues will increase from Rp 16,149.4 billion in 1984/85 to Rp 19,970.8 billion in 1985/86; Rp 23,681.1 billion in 1986/87; Rp 28,319.1 billion in 1987/88 and Rp 33,541.8 billion in 1988/89.

--Oil and natural gas will account for 64 percent of total internal revenues in both 1984/85 and 1985/86; 62 percent in 1986/87; 59 percent in 1987/88 and 55 percent in 1988/89.

--Official foreign borrowings are projected to increase from the estimated equivalent of Rp 4,411 billion in 1984/85 to Rp 5,098 billion in 1985/86; Rp 5,715.3 billion in 1986/87; Rp 6,686.8 billion in 1987/88 and Rp 7,475.5 billion in 1988/89.

Government's development spending for the various sectors during the Repelita IV period (cumulative) is projected as follows:

--Rp 11,876 billion for the mining sector, of which Rp 9,378.8 billion will be taken up by energy (electricity) alone.

--Rp 11,440 billion for education, the development of young generation and culture.

--Rp 10,014.3 billion for agriculture and irrigation.

--Rp 9,573.1 billion for transportation, communications and tourism.

--Rp 5,379.2 billion for regional and rural development.

--Rp 5,239 billion for defense and security.

--Rp 4,551.8 billion for labor and transmigration.

--Rp 4,182 billion for industry (manufacturing).

--Rp 3,447.1 billion for health, social welfare and family planning.

--Rp 2,980.6 billion for public housing.

--Rp 1,958.8 billion for natural resources and environment development.

--Rp 1,757.7 billion for science, technology and research.

--Rp 1,690 billion for business development.

--Rp 1,047.4 billion for the development of state agencies.

--Rp 969 billion for trade and cooperatives.

--Rp 629 billion for law development.

--Rp 498.6 billion for information, mass media and social communications.



Production targets set to be achieved in 1988/89, the last year of the Repelita IV, are as follows (on annual basis):

Agriculture: 28.62 million tons of rice; 6.59 million tons of maize; 19.82 million tons of cassava; 2.48 million tons of sweet roots; 633,000 tons of peanuts; 1.48 million tons of soybeans; 1.51 million tons of rubber; 2.1 million tons of palm oil; 2.91 million tons of copra; 2.69 million tons of sugar; 2.16 million tons of sea fish; 884,000 tons of meat; 431,600 tons of eggs and 604 million liters of milk.

Mining: 9.39 million tons of coal; 37,195 tons of tin; 623.3 million barrels of oil; 1,980 billion cubic feet of natural gas and 16.6 million tons of liquefied natural gas.

Industrial capacity (installed): 5.61 million tons of urea fertilizers; 650,000 tons of ZA [expansion unknown] fertilizers; 1.5 million tons of TSP [expansion unknown] fertilizers; 21 million tons of cement; 90,000 tons of newsprint; 90,000 tons of kraft sack paper; 10.29 million auto tires; 1.96 million tons of cooking oil; 2.86 billion meters of fabric; 26 million dozens of garments; 1.74 million bales of weaving yarn; 1.7 million tons of hot-rolled coil; 1.15 million tons of cold-rolled coils; 110,000 tons each of steel profiles, copper cathode; 300,000 tons of aluminum ingot; 160,000 tons of seamless pipe; 3,600 units of machine tools; 493,000 tons of new shipbuilding and 3.15 million tons of docking.

CSO: 4200/402

## ASEAN HEPATITIS VACCINE PLANT TO BE BUILT

BK171221 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Six economic ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations--ASEAN--who held an informal meeting in Jakarta, have agreed to establish a hepatitis vaccine factory, making the ASEAN projects become five. The other four projects are the urea plant in Malaysia, soda ash plant in Thailand, copper raw materials plant in the Philippines, and fertilizer plant in Aceh in North Sumatra which will be dedicated by President Suharto tomorrow.

The six economic ministers of ASEAN, namely, from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines, met President Suharto in Jakarta today. President Suharto told them that there are ample opportunities for private sectors in the ASEAN region for economic cooperation based on the agreement agreed upon by ASEAN foreign ministers in November 1983. He suggested to increase the cooperation in the future. From Jakarta the six economic ministers of ASEAN will continue their meeting in Lhokseumawe, Aceh, where they will also attend the dedication of the ASEAN fertilizer plant there.

President-Director of P.T. ASEAN Aceh Fertilizer Rakhmat Subandi says that the project costs \$1.21 billion to build. The sources of funds include Japanese government loans, 60 percent, while the rest, 30 percent [as heard], is to be made available by the five ASEAN member countries, that is, from Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand. Brunei became the sixth member country of the organization on 7 January 1984.

The plant's daily output consists of 1,000 tons of ammonia and 1,725 tons of urea. Trial production was conducted in October 1983 and the first shipment of 7,500 tons of urea was for the packing plant in Padang, West Sumatra. The next shipment of another 7,500 tons of urea earlier this month goes to the packing unit of the Pusri fertilizer factory at Belawan, North Sumatra.

CSO: 4200/402

SUHARTO ON ASEAN FERTILIZER, ARUN GAS PLANTS

BK181509 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Excerpts] President Suharto this afternoon paid a working visit to Aceh Special Region to dedicate simultaneously the ASEAN fertilizer plant and the expanded Arun liquefied natural gas [LNG] plant. These two large plants are located in Lhokseumawe in North Aceh District. As raw material, both plants use natural gas from the Arun gas field, 20 km southeast of Lhokseumawe.

The \$400 million ASEAN fertilizer plant, which is a joint venture between the five ASEAN countries, was built with Japanese aid and has an annual production capacity of 570,000 metric tons. With the completion of its expansion, the Arun LNG plant has five production units, thereby increasing its production capacity. The expansion of the Arun LNG plant is part of the Indonesian efforts to increase its LNG production in order to meet the increase of the Japanese order of 3.2 million metric tons a year.

When dedicating the two projects this afternoon, President Suharto said that with the completion of this ASEAN fertilizer plant in Indonesia, ASEAN has advanced another step in the first half of the 1980's.

In another part of his speech, President Suharto also said that the ASEAN fertilizer plant in Lhokseumawe and the Arun LNG plant constituted parts of the strategic sectors which we developed in going into the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan beginning in April.

Japanese aid for the construction of the fertilizer plant accounted for 70 percent of the cost while the remainder 30 percent was made available by the five ASEAN countries. In 1984, some 250,000 tons of the fertilizer will be marketed in Indonesia, 100,000 tons in Malaysia, 80,000 tons in the Philippines and Thailand, while the remainder will be exported to other countries, including Japan which has placed an order of several thousands tons.

CSO: 4213/119

## ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS NOTED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Barry Wain]

[Text] THE morning market is piled high with meat, fish and vegetables. It's also full of consumer goods, from clothes, leatherware and suitcases to bicycles, radios and pharmaceuticals.

One shop specialises in sports shoes: for jogging, football and tennis. A stall offers fresh flowers.

In the countryside, farmers are harvesting another good rice crop. It's expected to exceed one million tons for the third straight year, just about enough to feed the nation.

Hesitantly, Laos is emerging from the deep economic and social crisis that enveloped it immediately after the Communists seized power in 1975. The mood is quietly upbeat.

"We are now eight years old," says Bountham Sayarath, acting editor-in-chief of *Paasoon*, official organ of the ruling Lao People's Revolutionary Party. "And like a child, we are starting to walk and speak."

Most diplomats, aid workers and international financing authorities agree that Laos is getting on its feet. They credit the Government of Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane with learning from its mistakes and adopting realistic policies.

But they think it will be many years before Laos is able to stand firmly and face the future with confidence. The recovery is fragile, they say.

The country remains impoverished, acutely short of skilled manpower and burdened by bureaucracy. It's still entirely dependent on outside assistance for its development.

The Communists were bound to encounter difficulties when they took over. Thirty years of war had split the country, ravaged some areas and

displaced many people.

But they aggravated the situation in their rush to introduce socialism and establish a revolutionary order.

CAMPS

Thousands of military officers, officials and police associated with the US-supported regime were packed off to long-term re-education camps. Authority passed to the politically pure, who were often practically inept. Western-style fashions were banned; women caught wearing cosmetics were bundled into reform school.

Curbs on private trade caused shortages. The output of nationalised factories slumped. Exports dwindled.

Farmers tried to resist being collectivised. They slaughtered their animals and refused to plant fields to avoid high taxes and low official purchasing prices.

In the first five years, 10 per cent of the population, about 300,000 people, fled to Thailand as refugees. They included the bulk of the educated and commercial elite.

The Government called a halt to its radical approach in late 1979. The 1982 party congress confirmed that capitalism has a role to play and that socialism is to be introduced gradually. The accepted period is 20 to 25 years.

Today, private shops and restaurants are flourishing. Most farmers continue to work their own land, free to sell their produce on the open market. Government policies offer incentives for production, more autonomy for state enterprises and fewer price subsidies.

Laotians wear what they like. Teenagers dance to Western and local music at a state-owned, open-air coffee shop in Vientiane. And only a few dusty billboards exhort citizens, gently, to keep the revolutionary fires burning.

For the time being at least, Marxism has given way to pragmatism.

It's paying off. The Asian Development Bank says the shift to more realistic pricing and flexibility in private enterprise has helped promote "credible" economic growth. In a restricted report compiled three months ago, the bank puts the average annual increase in real, or inflation adjusted, gross national product from 1979-82 at 6.5 per cent.

The outstanding performance has been in agriculture. According to a confidential World Bank study dated September, Laos has gone from importing 20 per cent of its food requirements to feeding itself in four years. The bank calls that a "major achievement."

The Government's announcement early in 1982 of self-sufficiency in food might have been a little premature, however.

In recent weeks the State Planning Committee has forecast a 1983 harvest of 1.01 million metric tons of paddy, down from 1.11 million tons in 1982. Privately, it has asked five countries — Thailand, Burma, Japan, Australia and Sweden, — and the World Food Programme, a United Nations agency, to meet a projected 100,000-ton shortfall with donations of rice or flour.

The Government also is known to have bought 20,000 to 30,000 tons of rice in Thailand during the year to distribute as rations to its employees.

But not everyone is convinced that Laotians will go hungry without handouts. Some non-socialist countries suspect that Laos wants to stockpile food or send it to its needy Indochina allies, Vietnam and Kampuchea. Such suggestions are hotly denied by Laotian officials.

How long most of the economy will be allowed to stay in private hands is the subject of endless debate among diplomats and others.

The Government took a number of steps last year to reorganise and monitor the private sector. Among other things, it has increased taxes on imports, sales and profits, made tax collection more systematic and barred civil servants from resigning to go into business.

One businessman says the number of companies licensed to trade with Thailand has dropped to about 30 from 70. Smuggling between the two countries has increased commensurately, he says.

When the Government informed leading restaurants in July that it intended to take a 51 per cent stake in them, most objected. The Government dropped the plan.

The authorities seem determined to soak up large amounts of hard currency circulating in the country. For instance, they have stipulated that overseas telephone, telex and cable fees be paid in dollars.

They also are requiring importers to pay for their goods by depositing dollars with a state bank, which transfers the funds abroad for them. Importers previously used their own overseas bank accounts for such transactions.

The Government heavily devalued the kip midyear, adjusting the exchange rate to 108 to the dollar from 35. In part, the move was aimed at encouraging people remitting funds to Laos, estimated at several million dollars a year, to use official channels. The usual method is to smuggle the money in through Thailand.

It appears to be successful. Locals crowd the bank daily to collect remittances, even though the black market rate at present is 145 kip to the dollar.

Laotian officials deny that they want to eliminate private enterprise. Diplomats and others are inclined to believe them; they interpret the Government's efforts as an attempt to get a piece of the action.

The attempted regulation of the free market is believed to have helped stimulate a fresh flow of refugees from Laos recently.

The exodus has slowed as conditions in the country have improved. Only 5,000 Laotians fled their homeland in 1982, down from almost 21,000 in 1981 and 44,000 in 1980.

The trend continued early last year. At the same time, more refugees in Thai camps decided to go home. About 2,400 have returned under UN sponsorship since 1980. An estimated 10,000 others have made their own way back to Laos as resettlement prospects in third countries dimmed and the Thais made camp conditions less comfortable.

Government officials predicted an early end to the outflow. But that hasn't happened. In the first 11 months of last year, almost 7,000

Laotians were registered in Thailand compared with under 5,000 a year earlier.

Unfortunately for Laos, a large proportion of those continuing to leave possess scarce nation-building skills, while most of those returning are farmers.

The brain drain is a constant reminder of just how precarious is the situation in Laos.

With per capita GNP estimate between \$100 and \$140, it remains one of the poorest countries in the world. What little information is available confirms that a large proportion of the population lives in severe poverty.

## VICIOUS

According to Vice Minister of Finance Oudone Pholsena, civil servants and soldiers are caught in a particularly vicious wage-cost squeeze. The Government is holding their salaries below the rate of inflation in an effort to curb spending. At present they are paid the equivalent of a few dollars a month, though they also are entitled to buy rice and other rationed items at low prices.

Remittances help some government employees. But most, including a few ministers, have to rely on what is called the family economy. They grow vegetables and raise pigs and poultry, or run private stalls on the roadside, selling such things as soft drinks, cigarettes and handicrafts.

The recent World Bank study warns that the reduction in the living standards of public employees can't continue indefinitely. Indeed, there is evidence that the slide already is affecting morale and productivity.

Many ministries and state agencies report civil servants arriving later for work than usual and leaving earlier to give more time to their second source of income.

The sadly depleted bureaucracy, which functions with Vietnamese and Soviet advisers in most ministries, is an obstacle to development. In some fields, particularly agriculture, it simply lacks the expertise to handle about \$80 million in external assistance the country receives each year.

Foreign aid is especially critical for Laos, which consumes almost all it produces, generates few exports and has little national savings.

"Many countries would like to give more," says Mr Oudone, the Vice

Finance Minister. "But we haven't the capacity to absorb it"

Soviet, Western and international sources confirm his remarks. For example, C. Jan Kamp, resident representative of the UN development programme, says the agency is having trouble spending its \$5.5 million budget this year.

A major ministerial reorganisation in the second half of last year held out the prospect of improvement. Experienced technocrats, including some from the old regime, were promoted to vice ministerial positions. But critics say they weren't given enough authority to make any difference. The system remains highly centralised, they say, with the Council of Ministers, headed by Premier Kaysone, having to approve even the most routine matters.

They arrest in March on corruption charges of 43 cadres working mainly in agencies handling aid funds wrecked any remaining hope of bureaucratic reform. Ultimately, 32 were convicted and jailed for terms ranging from one to 20 years. Two of the jailed cadres were vice ministers. A variety of sources say that civil servants are more afraid than ever to take decisions that might be held against them in any future investigations.

The country's biggest hope lies with some 10,000 Laotians who have been sent on various educational and training courses in Vietnam, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. They are starting to return. But they might end up making less than the significant contribution they offer in theory.

A handful have fled to Thailand and at least some others have resisted government efforts to get them to work in rural areas.

In any case, the administration's ability to deploy them usefully is in doubt. Says the World Bank study: "It doesn't appear that the Government has a clear idea of how many students will be returning, when they'll return or in what disciplines, and to what level they have received training."

Despite these criticisms, the World Bank and most others believe the Government is dedicated and on the right path. "Basically, their ideas are

sound — right for the country," says Mr Kamp of the UN development programme. "The problem is to translate them into reality," he adds. "It's going to take a long time." — *The Asian Wall Street Journal*



COMMENTARY EXAMINES IMPORTANCE OF SEREMBAN BY-ELECTION

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 24 Oct 83 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] The Democratic Action Party [DAP] has formally announced that its chairman, Dr Chen Man Hin, is the party's candidate for the Seremban by-election. It may be said that Dr Chen is staging a comeback after his defeat at the general elections in May last year. On the side of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], its candidate remains a military secret.

It is believed that DAP's early announcement of its candidate is because a number of the party's active members will be needed for the state election campaign in Sarawak, otherwise it would have too many things to take care of at the same time.

Since last year's general elections, there has been an improvement in awareness among members of the Chinese community concerning ethnic-Chinese cultural, educational, economic and social problems. This transformation of attitude, from passiveness of the past to active participation today, carries a great meaning. Formerly the Chinese merely felt disgruntled but took no action. Between 1969 and 1979 the majority of the dissatisfied Chinese could hardly make any contribution to the Chinese community as a whole. During this same period, the DAP symbolized the dissatisfaction and won the support of ethnic-Chinese voters, particularly those who came from urban areas. After stepping into the 80's, the Chinese community members found themselves indecisive, not knowing which way to go and wondering what they had achieved during the previous decade. After a series of seminars, they gradually found a path they could follow and learned that it was better for them to take part and get involved in activities than to shout from the outside.

This has become one of the main ideological trends of the Chinese community in the 80's, but the DAP has not synchronized itself with this trend of thought. Instead, it still sticks to its past consistent policy, which caused a conflict in thought and deed with the Federation of School Trustees and Teachers.

The new economic policy will be completed in another 7 years. Under this policy, the bumiputras will own 30 percent of the national economic pie, while



the non-bumiputras will also "share" 40 percent. The question, however, is that this 40 percent economic pie is not to be given to the non-bumiputras in charity, but must be striven for by mobilizing the strength of the entire community. Our social structure will be reorganized at the completion of the new economic policy. How will the ethnic-Chinese citizens adjust themselves to this new society?

The resignation of Datuk Lee San Choon has provided Chinese voters in Seremban with an opportunity to choose as to which would be more effective: An attitude of passive opposition or an attitude of active participation in problems affecting ethnic-Chinese politics, economy, culture and education?

There is no doubt that the Seremban by-election carries great importance. The result of this by-election will indicate the true mentality and attitude of the Chinese society which will affect the fate of the Chinese in the coming few years.

9300

CSO: 4205/21

LIM KIT SIANG ON COMING SEREMBAN BY-ELECTION

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 28 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Before he was formally nominated by the Democratic Action Party [DAP] as its candidate for the coming Seremban by-election, Dr Chen Man Hin, the party's chairman, had in fact proposed to the party's Central Committee to nominate somebody else for the by-election battle.

Lim Kit Siang, secretary general of the party, confirmed Dr Chen's proposal, with an explanation that, in Dr Chen's opinion, the Seremban by-election is too important and its result will affect the political future of the entire Malaysian people.

However, Mr Lim added, as far as the DAP is concerned, there is no doubt that Dr Chen will again represent the party in the by-election, because he is the party's "strongest" nominee available.

"This decision is not for sake of the DAP or Dr Chen personally, but to rescue the gradually eroding basic rights of the entire Malaysian people."

Mr Lim continued: "Long before Datuk Lee San Choon's announcement to resign from his cabinet post, the DAP's Central Committee had informed Dr Chen to be prepared for participation again in a by-election as DAP's nominee, so he can lead the Malaysian people toward a new political road."

Mr Lim made these remarks during a press conference in Seremban this afternoon. He was flanked by Encik Hu Sepang, chairman of DAP's Negeri Sembilan branch and concurrently Negeri Sembilan state assemblyman; M. Kuppusamy, DAP secretary; Lee Kong Hin, DAP organizational secretary; and Lee Gin Hong, director of DAP's Politburo.

Mr Lim continued to say that DAP's participation in the coming by-election is not to win personal political honor, contrary to such a criticism made by Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan, acting president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA]. Mr Lim said that as a matter of fact Dr Neo is "running scared like a thief," because the outcome of the Seremban by-election carries a decisive factor as to whether Dr Neo can safeguard his position as MCA's national president.

Mr Lim said that Dr Neo has publicly made disparaging remarks against Dr Chen's second-chance participation in a by-election, purporting that Dr Chen is too advanced in age and that should he be elected in the Seremban by-election, yet another by-election may be held in case he should die one day. "How mischievous can you get," remarked Mr Lim.

He pointed out that if Dr Neo denied having made these remarks, he should have made a prompt clarification. If Dr Neo believes that Dr Chen is too old, he should have the courage to officially urge Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir to resign, because the prime minister and Dr Chen are of similar age.

Mr Lim said that he has already announced his intention to challenge Datuk Neo Yee Pan to have a 26-km marathon race against Dr Chen, and that the most suitable time to hold this race would be a few days after the date for the Seremban by-election has been announced. If Dr Neo has the spirit of a brave man, he should accept this challenge.

Dr Chen recently took part in a marathon walking contest which was held in Penang last 4 September, covering the distance in 4 hours 25 minutes and 3 seconds and winning a prize for his performance.

Mr Lim pointed out that in order to safeguard Chinese basic rights in our political struggle, "we need the guidance of a political leader who can run a long political distance without ever falling down along the way."

"In our political arena Dr Chen is a strong athlete in the 'political marathon.' He has been running for 19 years and his body is still strong. He has told me that 'I still have a long way to run.'"

Mr Lim said: "The Malaysian Chinese do not need a '100-meter sprint' leader. Datuk Lee San Choon is such a leader. After running a short distance, he falls down.

"I doubt whether Datuk Neo Yee Pan can run a mile without falling down."

Mr Lim continued: "Datuk Neo has indicated that he would submit MCA's list of candidates to the prime minister and that he hoped other National Front member parties, particularly the United Malays National Organization [UMNO], would support MCA's candidates. I am astonished by this."

Mr Lim said that according to usual practice, in the case of MCA's electoral district, it would not be necessary for MCA to solicit UNMO's opinion about its list of candidates prior to an election, but this time MCA cannot make a decision by itself, although it claimed to have scored a political breakthrough in last year's general elections. Instead of saying a breakthrough, it would be more apt to term it a "big retreat."

Mr Lim said that at least during the era of Lee San Choon, such a phenomenon could not have existed. On the contrary, this phenomenon is manifesting itself during Dr Neo's term of office. Really, Dr Neo has put Datuk Lee San Choon to shame.

NEO YEE PAN ASTONISHED AT LIM'S REMARKS ON ELECTIONS

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 30 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan, acting president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], was surprised at the statement by Lim Kit Siang, secretary general of the Democratic Action Party [DAP], which says "DAP's participation in the Seremban by-election is not to stress political glory in individuals."

In a public statement, Datuk Neo said that the whole people know that this time Lim Kit Siang, in a sense of bravado, wanted his party to win in the Seremban by-election, so he can present Dr Chen Man Hin with this victory as a "glorious" parting gift to repay Dr Chen's services to the party. "So isn't this for the sake of personal glory?" Datuk Neo asked.

Datuk Neo said that DAP's early announcement of Dr Chen as its candidate for the Seremban by-election has exposed the party's weakness, which was to cover up the party's in-fighting concerning the selection of its nominees.

Datuk Neo said: "It is common knowledge that DAP members are longing for a young candidate who can do something good for them. I have great respect for Dr Chen Man Hin. I know that Dr Chen is a long-distance runner. However, Lim Kit Siang's logic apparently is that a 60-year-old MCA candidate is an 'old' man, but a DAP candidate of the same age is regarded as a 'young' man. I really don't understand Lim's kind of logic. If I'm not mistaken, the DAP at one time openly criticized our party for having put up an old candidate in a by-election in Lobo and it even mischievously said: 'If the MCA's candidate win the Lobo by-election, it is possible that another by-election might have to be held again upon the death of the said winner.' Such has been Kim Kit Siang's habit of twisting facts to attain his goal.

"In the coming Seremban by-election, we understand why the MCA finds itself in a disadvantageous position, but the MCA and member parties of the National Front have pledged to unite to cope with this battle. We adopt a constructive attitude toward this coming by-election and we are going to utilize this opportunity to cultivate young leaders and instill into their minds the concept of 'honesty, efficiency and reliability' so they can effectively fight for the interests of the Chinese society. We also aspire to enhance the position of Malaysian women, particularly Chinese women, so they may have the opportunity to shoulder tasks of national construction side by side with their male counterparts. We sincerely appeal to the Seremban inhabitants to support our efforts."

At a news conference in Seremban today, Lim Kit Siang, DAP secretary general, refuted Datuk Neo Yee Pan's statement by saying that Datuk Neo was plotting to turn the Seremban parliamentary by-election into a "children's game," and was covering up MCA's breach of promise to the electorate. Mr Lim rejected as "naive" Datuk Neo's explanation purporting that DAP's early announcement of its by-election candidate's name was a sign of the party's weakness. Mr Lim said he is awaiting the list of MCA's candidates to size up Datuk Neo's strength or weakness.

Mr Lim said that Datuk Neo was indulging in fantasy when he charged that he [Mr Lim] will assume a feigned move of "grabbing something in the bag" to wrest victory. The DAP, Mr Lim pointed out, cannot presume that it will get "certain victory." He rejected Datuk Neo's remark that the MCA's position is disadvantageous, because it can earmark huge funds and manpower for the by-election purposes. As a matter of fact, it is the DAP which is in a disadvantageous position, he added. He pointed out that it is clear Datuk Neo is scheming to play up Dr Chen Man Hin's image of "selfishness, greed and old age" to turn the coming by-election into a "children's game." These lies constitute a slander against such an able political leader as Dr Chen Man Hin, Mr Lim explained.

At the same time, such lies have sullied Seremban municipality, because Dr Chen is no doubt the greatest political leader that has come out of Seremban, and they are also an insult to the intelligence of its people, Mr Lim added. He indicated that there is no doubt the entire Malaysian people know of Datuk Neo's plan to utilize the coming by-election victory to consolidate his position in the MCA. Mr Lim also said that Datuk Neo should explain to the Seremban electorate why the MCA violated the people's mandate some 7 or 8 months ago.

As to Datuk Lee San Choon, he should also explain the real reasons for his resignation 18 months after his election to all urban areas, villages and rubber estates throughout Seremban, Mr Lim concluded.

9300

CSO: 4205/21

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR BMF SCANDAL

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 25 Oct 83 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] The shocking scandal in the Bumiputra Malaysia Finance [BMF], involving huge unsecured loans made to the Hong Kong Carrian Holdings, was uncovered after the borrower was faced with financial turnover difficulties. This was followed by the murder of BMF's assistant general [Jalil Ibrahim], which complicated further the case of BMF's loans.

The BMF is a subsidiary of the Bank Bumiputra Malaysia [BBM], the largest shareholder of which is the National Investment Corporation with an 80 percent share ownership. The second largest shareholder is the Ministry of Finance, holding 20 percent of the total shares. In other words, the bulk of the money loaned out by the BMF belongs to the citizens. Consequently, they have the absolute right to take an interest in the matter and to find out how the units concerned will resolve this complicated loan scandal.

It is only natural that the BMF scandal has become a political issue, particularly for opposition parties to criticize the National Front within the forthcoming Seremban by-election. If this case cannot be satisfactorily solved within a short period, it will have a detrimental effect on National Front candidates. At the same time, this scandal serves as a pretext for politicians with differing opinions within the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] to quarrel with one another. All in all, if the BMF scandal is not resolved, it will persist as an issue for public criticism.

The other day Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir publicly announced, after an UMNO Central Committee meeting, that the government would form a Royal Investigation Commission to inquire into the cause and effect of this scandal. He also said that the government was considering to issue a White Paper.

Although the prime minister made no mention of the membership and powers of the investigation commission, the government has already considered that it must take up responsibility in the case, because the Bank Bumiputra Malaysia has a close connection with the government. The chairmanship of the bank is appointed with the prime minister's approval, but it is not known whether or not the chairman is responsible to the prime minister direct.



After the uncovering of the loan scandal, several units or responsible persons made announcements one after another in an effort to absolve themselves, to "pass the buck." However, Finance Minister Tunku Razaleigh Hamzah, in reply to an interpellation by opposition party leader Lim Kit Siang, said that the government itself should assume responsibility in the case, because Bank Bumiputra's accounts must be audited by the Bank Negara [the central bank].

Not long ago, Tan Sri Kamarul Ariffin, former chairman of the Bank Bumiputra, announced publicly that he was never directly or indirectly involved in giving any facilities or loans to any client; in other words, he had nothing to do with the BMF loans. However, the prime minister firmly maintained that Tan Sri Kamarul Ariffin did approve these loans during his term of office.

Who actually was the person who had the authority to approve the BMF's M\$1.7 billion loans? We believe that an investigation is called for.

9300

CSO: 4205/21



VOPM ON CRISIS OVER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

BK151525 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malaysian 1230 GMT  
12 Jan 84

[Unattributed report: "Constitution Amendment Bill Crisis Over Temporarily"]

[Text] Following an announcement made by the deputy prime minister of the Kuala Lumpur regime, Musa Hitam, on 15 December last year that the deputy paramount ruler had agreed to give royal assent to the Constitution Amendment Bill 1983 on that day, the so-called constitutional amendment crisis, which had lingered for 5 months and which had drawn the attention of leaders at home and abroad, temporarily ended.

The Constitution Amendment Bill 1983 was read in Parliament for the first time on 26 July last year. When the second reading was made on 1 August, Mahathir announced that 22 articles in the Constitution had been amended. Since all the rajas [rulers] in the country objected to three amendments, the paramount ruler, following the bill's passage in Parliament, pretended that he was unable to personally sign the bill because of illness. The deputy paramount ruler also refused to sign the bill.

According to a provision in the reactionary regime's Constitution, a bill passed in Parliament should get royal assent from the paramount ruler before becoming a law.

The amendments, which were rejected by all rulers, included an amendment which invalidated a requirement that the federal Constitution must get royal assent from the paramount ruler and an amendment which invalidated a requirement that bills passed by state legislative assemblies must get the royal assent of the respective state rulers. The third amendment called for transferring the powers of proclaiming an emergency from the hands of the paramount ruler to the hands of the prime minister.

The content of the three amendments are as follows: 1) Article 66 (5) provides that a bill, which has been passed by both houses in Parliament will be considered to have been assented by the paramount ruler within 15 days of its presentation to him; 2) Article 150 provides that if the prime minister is

satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of the economic life or public order is threatened, he shall advise the paramount ruler who shall in accordance with such advice issue a proclamation of emergency;  
3) the amendment to Schedule 8 which provides that a bill passed by a state legislative assembly becomes law after 15 days, with or without the ruler's assent.

When the so-called Constitution amendment bill crisis set in, the 2-m [Mahathir-Himam] regime tightened its control of the mass media in an attempt to prevent the crisis from spreading. Until October last year, the relations between the reactionary authorities and all the state rulers had become tense for the first time. This was eventually exposed, but the radio and television broadcasts and local newspapers only reported on decisions and opinions which favored the 2-m regime, because the mass media were controlled by its authorities.

In the meantime, Mahathir repeatedly told various large mass rallies, which were sponsored by the United Malays National Organization [UMNO], that the constitutional amendments had found strong support of broad masses of the people. Several demonstrations in support of the Malay rulers also took place but they did not find much publication because most of the mass media were controlled by the authorities.

It has been reported that in the course of the Constitution amendment bill crisis, Mahathir's leadership was weakened. Even after the crisis was divulged, the Malay rulers remained discontented that their powers had been curbed. They even directed their supporters to reaffirm their loyalty to them. No small number of people in Umno, in the Supreme Council and among lower rank members, opposed the constitutional amendments and supported the Malay rulers. Moreover, the 2-m regime was faced with severe criticisms and pressure from the public in connection with the Bank Bumiputra loan scandal.

In view of the events mentioned above, Mahathir was forced to seek an early settlement with the Malay rulers. Now, the deputy paramount ruler has signed the Constitution Amendment Bill 1983. It does not mean, however, that Mahathir has already gained victory, because certain conditions were attached to the signing of the bill, namely Mahathir had to give a written undertaking, stating that he was to hold a special session of both Houses of Parliament to repeal two provisions in the Constitution Amendment Bill.

One of them was the Constitution amendment bill which repealed the requirement that a bill passed by a state legislative assembly was to become law with the assent of the state's ruler. The other was a bill dealing with the transfer of power to issue a proclamation of emergency from the hands of the paramount ruler to those of the prime minister. Furthermore, Mahathir also agreed to amend the amendment bill repealing a requirement that a federal law must get the assent of the paramount ruler and agreed to extend the 15-day lapse to 60 days. If the paramount ruler did not give his assent in the first 30-day period, the bill in case was not to be enforced. It must be submitted to Parliament for further

discussion and again forwarded to the paramount ruler for consideration for 30 days. Following this period, the bill was to become law with or without the paramount ruler's assent.

After the deputy paramount ruler signed the Constitution amendment bill, the sultan of Kelantan angrily said that he regretted the signing of the bill, because not all Malay rulers approved of it. The sultan of Johor also regretted that UMNO had been made a tool to oppose the Malay rulers in amending the Constitution.

The so-called constitutional amendment crisis reflected a conflict of interests between the Malay bureaucratic capitalist class and Malay rulers. Such a conflict did not emerge for the first time and also not for the last time.

CSO: 4213/120

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCLOSES STEPS PLANNED FOR CHINESE-LANGUAGE EDUCATION

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 30 Oct 83 p 14

[Text] Dr Tan Tiong Hong, deputy minister of education, disclosed that next year the Ministry of Education will readjust the existing subsidies for part-time teachers of Chinese-language classes, from the current M\$5 and M\$7.50 per hour to M\$10 and M\$15, respectively—a 100 percent increase.

He also divulged that to speedily solve the problem of teacher shortage in various states, the authorities concerned have begun to study how to engage qualified temporary teachers through cooperation with various educational service committees and with the media. This way the difficulties facing school principals can also be reduced.

In addition, the authorities will also cooperate with teacher training groups to study economic capabilities and to seek a solution to teacher shortages.

Deputy Minister Tan indicated that teacher shortages occur not only in western Malaysia, but also in eastern Malaysia's Sabah where the problem is more serious. Therefore, the authorities have opened a Chinese-language teachers training class, attended by 30 to 40 persons.

Dr Tan Tiong Hong said due to the national economic condition, the Ministry of Education's development program, including the teachers training plan, cannot be fully carried out. He called on teachers and schools to cooperate with the government and to do their utmost in raising the educational standards for our next generation.

He expressed hope that the public, school boards of trustees and parent-teacher associations will continue to render support by donating money and energy for expansion of school buildings and activities.

The deputy minister was attending a "Forum on Chinese-Language Education" organized by the Malacca branch MCA last evening.

Earlier, Encik Tee Cheng York, member of the Malacca State Assembly and concurrently vice chairman of the Malacca branch of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), delivered a speech on behalf of Transport Minister Tan

Sri Chong Hon Nyan. In it, Encik Tee said that education is a basic tool for individual and national development, as well as a catalyst to transform society. He added that education is one of the national development strategies for the attainment of social reform and the promotion of unity among the people.

However, he continued, the existing education system and the problem of rights to Chinese language and culture still persist as popular issues about which the Chinese community is most concerned and obsessed. Culture and education constitutes the soul of a people. Our ethnic-Chinese compatriots are rightly concerned about deviations in government administration and are rightly fighting for their legitimate interests, for these are basic civil rights in a democratic country.

Therefore, the Malacca MCA decided to hold this forum to deal with problems concerning primary school teachers and Chinese language courses, and to give an opportunity to educators to express their opinions.

He reaffirmed the importance of such dialogues, because this way the public can discuss the problems openly, and jointly seek ways and means to solve them, promote understanding between the government and the public, and avert pent-up misunderstanding among the public. We must do away with factors that would affect the spirit of unity and self-survival of the Chinese community.

Participants in the forum included representatives from Malacca Chinese school trustees and teachers, mass associations, and primary school teachers. They took part in lively discussions about the implementation of the 3-M system, the sources of Chinese primary school teachers, Chinese-language teachers, teaching and subsidies, school financing, land tax for non-governmental school sites, etc. They asked the deputy education minister many questions about these problems.

Later, various school representatives submitted memorandums about their respective schools to the deputy education minister.

9300

CSO: 4205/22

MUSA HITAM ANNOUNCES NATIONAL AGRICULTURE POLICY

BK141149 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Nuraina Samad and Khairuddin Hassan]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Thurs--Acting Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam today announced the National Agricultural Policy [NAP] which seeks to ensure an honourable and profitable place for farmers in the country.

Under the policy which will be in force until the year 2000, the government will also work to revitalise the sector's contribution to the overall economic development of the country.

Datuk Musa said the NAP was for use as a guide for planners, implementors and administrators in the public and private sectors.

"What is important is that the policy makes it clear to the people the opportunity for them to be actively involved in agriculture and earning an income which could free them from poverty," he told a press conference at his office.

Because the agricultural sector is the largest and a vital sector in the Malaysian economy, it is necessary to have a long-term, comprehensive national policy.

"The effective development of the sector necessitates a policy that is sensitive to the current and future needs of the nation and one that is responsive to the potentiality of our agricultural commodities in the international market."

The government would always monitor and study the implementation of the policy.

Explaining the policy's guidelines, he said income maximisation referred to the maximisation of both farm income and national income.

The concept incorporates the distributive and the growth aspects of economic development to be attained through the efficient utilisation of resources.

The NAP, Datuk Musa said, also sought to maximise farm income by raising productivity.

This would help retain productive labour in agriculture.

Datuk Musa said the process of maximising farm income would be achieved through the expanded production of traditional export crops, the development and promotion of potential export crops and the development and expanded production of food and industrial crops.

The production of all agricultural commodities, except rice, would be based on technical, including agro-climatic, considerations as well as economic returns.

Rice production would consider the national food security on the whole.

Appropriate strategies and programmes will be formulated and these will take into account the existing constraints and prospects in the sector.

Datuk Musa said the current approach--the development of new lands and in [word indistinct] development--would be continued.

The government will also continue the provision of support services, incentives as well as social and institutional development. However, their contents, in terms of programmes and projects, will be modified.

Also present at the press conference were Land and Regional Development Minister Datuk Rais Yatim, Agriculture Minister Datuk Manan Othman and Deputy Primary Industries Haji Bujang Ulis.

CSO: 4200/405



## BRIEFS

**WARNING AGAINST COMMUNIST SUBVERSION**--Datuk Musa Hitam has warned that the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] is attempting to step up subversion through various organizations. In a statement issued in Kuala Lumpur, the acting prime minister described the latest tactic by the CPM as even more dangerous than armed struggle. The people, he said, should be wary of such subversive elements. They have also been called on to give the government and security forces support and cooperation. Datuk Musa pointed out that since last December, the two factions of the communist party had merged and had established their base in southern Thailand. [Text] [BK191025 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Jan 84]

**ROTATING RESPONSIBILITY FOR ASEAN**--Kuala Lumpur, Tues.--Malaysia has proposed that with the addition of Brunei to ASEAN a new system of rotating responsibility for coordination with the five dialogue partners be introduced. Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said this was one of the specific suggestions made by Malaysia to the task force reviewing ASEAN directions and machinery and it had been welcomed by other members. He pointed out that up to now specific ASEAN members had been assigned the permanent task of coordinating relations with each of the five dialogue partners of ASEAN. Thus Malaysia was responsible for liaison with Australia, the Philippines for the U.S. Singapore for New Zealand, Thailand for the EEC and Indonesia for Japan. "We want to rethink this system so that the coordination responsibility will be rotated as this will allow the dialogue countries to get to know all the ASEAN members in turn," he explained. The foreign minister said the entry of Brunei into ASEAN as the sixth member would also make such a change timely. [Text] [BK121743 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Jan 84 p 1]

**INDONESIAN TRADE ACCORD**--Malaysia is to initiate negotiations for the review of its a few-year-old trade agreement with Indonesia. The minister of trade and industry, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, will hold a first round of talks on the matter with his Indonesian counterpart in Jakarta next week. Speaking to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur, he said the agreement needs to be reviewed because of obstacles injuring the growth of trade between the two countries. This includes the high shipping cost and the need to register Malaysian businesses in Indonesia. Tengku Rithauddeen points out that freight charges for shipment of goods to Indonesia from Malaysia are higher than to San Francisco. Tengku Rithauddeen will attend the ASEAN economic ministers meeting in Jakarta beginning the 16th of this month and the opening of the ASEAN urea project in Aceh 2 days later. [Text] [BK111429 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Jan 84]

NEW AMBASSADORS NOMINATED--In a public announcement today, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs disclosed that Datuk Lew Sip Hon, former minister of trade and industry, has been appointed Malaysia's ambassador to the United States. Datuk Lew, who is also deputy president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], replaces Datuk Tan Sri Zainal Abidin. A graduate of the University of Malaya, Datuk Lew entered public service in 1952 as an administrator in the Malaysian Rubber Research and Development Bureau. In 1974 he was appointed chairman of the Malaysian Rubber Exchange and Licensing Bureau. In the same announcement, Albert S. Talalla was today appointed Malaysia's ambassador to West Germany, replacing the retiring Datuk Ali Abdullah. Talalla has served as Malaysia's ambassador to Manila, London, Ottawa and Peking. Datuk Ahmad Kamil Jaafar was appointed Malaysia's ambassador to China, replacing Talalla. At the same time, Ahmad Faiz bin Badul Hamid was appointed Malaysia's permanent representative to the United Nations and Geneva International Organization, replacing Datuk Ahmad Kamil Jaafar. [Text] [Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 29 Oct 83 p 2] 9300

CSO: 4205/22

FEDERAL PARTY CAMPAIGN ENDORSES STATEHOOD WITH U.S.

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Jan 84 p 16

[Text] If we will be careful and militant now, we might wake up one morning with our country in the brink of civil war or already controlled by the Communists, Assemblyman Bartolome Cabangbang, chairman of the Federal Party of the Philippines, exponent of Philippines Statehood USA Movement, said.

Stating that making the Philippines a state of USA is only solution to the present economic problem, Cabangbang said at no time since 1946 had our country been better off economically than when it was still in the wings of America. He said we had been run like hell since our independence and we have enough of it.

"It is for this reason why known nationalist leaders like Col. Rogelio C. Lepana, Col. Simeon C. Medalla and General Cutiliar are attracted to the movement and may eventually join", Cabangbang said. "Logically, the party is looking for good and qualified candidates in the May 1984 elections to fill up the remaining slates throughout the country, particularly in Metro Manila and Metro Cebu comprising Reg. 7.

Cabangbang said aspirants may contact the movement headquarters at Gemini bldg, 215 Buendia ave., Makati. He said applications will be treated in strict confidence.

CSO: 4200/392

# OPPOSITION PARTIES UNITE UNDER ONE SLOT IN MANILA

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Jan 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by C. Valmoris, Jr.]

[Text] Four major opposition parties agreed yesterday to unite and present only one ticket in all 10 districts of Metro Manila in the elections for members of the regular Bataasang Pambansa on May 14.

Signatories to the agreement were chapter chairmen of the Lakas ng Bayan (Laban), United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), Nacionalista Party (NP), and Liberal Party (LP).

The agreement was signed by former Senator Ramon Mitra, Laban; Mel Lopez, Unido; former Rep. Joaquin C. Rocas, NP; Martin Isidro, LP; and former Rep. Neptali Gonzales, Unido-LP.

Mitra said the ticket of the unified opposition will be proclaimed after the Jan. 27 plebiscite.

The Manila slate will be composed of Mitra, Lopez, Rocas, Isidro,

and Rey Aralar. The sixth slot still has to be chosen from among Mabini lawyer Rene Saguisag, Jimmy Ongpin, and Tingting Cojuangco.

Mitra said former Senator Ernesto Maceda, who was mentioned earlier as one of the six candidates for Manila, may not be able to return on time.

He also said that former Senators Ambrosio Padilla and Eva Estrada Kalaw, who were included in the Quezon City slate, may decide to run in Pangasinan instead.

As a result, Mitra said, only former Senator Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo and former Con-Con delegate Tito Guingona are officially in the four-man QC

ticket. The two remaining seats are still open, he said.

In Caloocan City, the unified opposition's choice are former Education Secretary

Alejandro Rocas and Dr. Antonio Martinez, while former Con-Con delegate and Mabini president Bobet Sanchez and lawyer Emilio

de la Paz will be fielded in the Pasig-Mandaluyong district, Mitra said.

For the Parañaque-Las Piñas area, Manuel Lopez, son of the late Eugenio Lopez, is being groomed to fight the KBL candidate.

Mitra said the other districts are still open, but this will be filled up as soon as the unified opposition leadership decides on whom to field from among the many aspirants.

He also said that former Tarlac Congressman Jose Cojuangco had earlier signed the one-ticket agreement on behalf of the family of the late Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr.

Former Senator Salvador H. Laurel, Unido president, said that in a free, orderly, and honest election, the opposition has a good

chance to win a majority of the Batasan seats.

"The argument that participation in an election will only serve to legitimize the Marcos regime is no longer relevant in the face of a bloody revolution which we are trying to head off," Laurel said.

"The national outrage impelled by the assassination of Aquino would be lost to the opposition if we simply sat back and abandoned the forthcoming parliamentary struggle," he added.

The Christian Democratic party (CDP), a newly registered national opposition group, supported Laurel's decision to

participate in the 1984 elections.

In a press statement, the CDP said that it respects the boycott position as a moral option, but that as a political and organizational stand, a boycott is erroneous, impractical and suicidal.

"It is a misreading of current political realities and a misappreciation of the inter-action of objective conditions and subjective forces," the CDP said.

President Marcos said yesterday that unless the opposition gets organized, the ruling Kilusang Bagong Luponan (KBL) will sweep the May 14 elections for the Batasang Pambansa in Metro Manila, as in the rest of the country.

The President in a talk with newsmen dismissed the reported assessment

by the opposition and certain political observers to the effect that Metro Manila was going to be a difficult area for the KBL in the coming polls.

"I hope this is correct, in the sense that they (the opposition) will give us a fight here (in Metro Manila)," the President said.

The Chief Executive reminded the opposition that the City of Manila "is like a lovely and spirited lady. Anyone who claims to have her hand is due for disenchantment and possibly shock."

"Manila is a city of varying moods and temper and she has been known to change her moods with unpredictability and suddenness. To say that they control Manila is to invite disaster, dissolution and adversity," the President said of the opposition claim.

Nationwide, the President said that if the elections were held today, the opposition would be lucky if they could elect 20 or 30 of their candidates to the Batasan.

"With a superior organization already in place and functioning, our survey as of now shows that we (KBL) will dominate the Batasan all over again," the President said. "As of now, if the opposition can get 20 or 30 members in the Batasan out of the 183, I will be surprised."

UNIDO, KBL MEET ON ELECTION REFORMS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Jan 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] Leaders of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan and the United Nationalist Democratic Organization met yesterday on proposed electoral reforms for possible incorporation in a decree to be signed by President Marcos at a KBL caucus on Jan. 11.

The KBL three-man committee on electoral reforms, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Jose A. Rono with Justice Minister Ricardo C. Puno and Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez as members, heard the proposals of its UNIDO counterpart composed of former Sen. Rene Espina as chairman and former Sen. Ambrosio Padilla, former Congressman Neptali Gonzales and lawyer Edgardo Salandanan as members.

The UNIDO committee submitted the following proposals:

- The filling up of the four vacant Comelec posts with men or women of known probity and integrity.
- New general registration of voters for the May Batasan polls.
- Discontinuance of the so-called Comelec continuing registration of voters.
- Accreditation of the UNIDO by the Comelec.
- Removal of polling precincts from military compounds or establishments.
- Creation of municipal registration boards where the opposition party should be represented.
- Demilitarization of the elections and the fielding of ROTC cadets in sensitive areas.

The KBL committee told the UNIDO group that all the opposition proposals will be submitted to the Jan. 11 KBL caucus for proper action.

The two committees agreed to meet again after the KBL caucus and that any decision reached will be submitted to a public hearing to be conducted by the Batasan committee on revision of laws, codes and constitutional amendments headed by Perez.

The two committees agreed to meet again after the KBL caucus and that any decision reached will be submitted to a public hearing to be conducted by the Batasan committee on revision of laws, codes and constitutional amendments headed by Perez.

The KBL committee will draft the decree on electoral reforms. Time constraints prompted the KBL Batasan members to authorize the President, in a resolution, to issue the decree. The Batasan, now on recess, will resume sessions on Jan. 30.

Kilusang Bagong Lipunan leaders deplored yesterday as irresponsible and inflammatory a statement of former Sen. Salvador H. Laurel, UNIDO president, that they are prepared to use either bolo or bullet in the May Batasan elections.

Deputy Prime Minister Jose A. Rono, who is also KBL secretary general, said that while the majority party would like to encourage full opposition participation in the coming elections, it was disturbing to note the easy and casual manner in which Laurel used such words as "bolo" and "bullet."

"This is an unsettling reminder of armed conflicts in the wake of elections in the past such as those that have occurred in Tarlac and other places," Rono said. "It is our hope that those in the opposition have finally grown up so that unfortunate statements like this will not be repeated."

Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez branded Laurel's statement as unworthy of one who aspires for leadership and who claims to be carrying the opposition standard.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile assured Laurel that the government, especially the defense and military organizations, will see to it that the rights of the opposition will be protected in the May polls.

"The policy of the President is clear--no one will be allowed to tamper with the will of the people," Enrile said.

CSO: 4200/390



VALENCIA ON CLEAN ELECTION, GOOD OPPOSITION PROS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Teodoro F. Valencia in the "Over A Cup of Coffee" column: "Opposition Bets Can Win"]

[Excerpt] OPPOSITION politicians who know Philippine politics are keenest about running in the May Batasan elections. They are convinced that opposition bets have more than an even chance of winning if they have the organization and logistics. They see in the moves of the ruling KBL all the indications that the May elections will be fair and honest.

The reason the KBL leadership has been receptive to most of the demands of the opposition for electoral reforms and guarantees of a fair balloting is that they know that a clean election will in itself be a victory for the government party. The KBL is keenly aware that a miniscule opposition in the Batasan is not conducive to good legislation.

Six regional opposition parties want to be accredited. This means they don't wish to go under the umbrella of any Manila-based "national" organization. It seems that when it comes to protest marches and rallies, the opposition people are one but when it comes to politics, it's every man for himself.

The boycott campaign is cheapest. The only expenditure is in the cost of paper to carry the press releases. Then, the boycotters will claim that every voter who did not vote was on their side. Now, the boycotters will hurt only the opposition since they are obviously of the opposition mind but won't vote.

It is obvious that politicians are like boxers. They never know when they're through. They're always there slugging when the bell rings even when there's no fight.

Ex-Sen. Jose J. Roy is right--his NP wing deserved accreditation if the UNIDO wing is accredited. the UNIDO boycotted the 1981 elections while the Roy wing pitted candidates. Even if the Roy NPs did not get the desired minimum votes, they certainly got more than UNIDO that did not get one vote. Both should be accredited if all minority parties are to be accredited.

MILITARY OPERATIONS GAINS LISTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Jan 84 p 19

[Article by Jen L. Jorvina]

[Text] CALAUAG, Quezon — Civil-military operations of the 8th Infantry brigade, 2nd Infantry division, of the Philippine Army have resulted in the surrender of 359 rebels in 1983.

This was disclosed by Brig. Gen. Antonio C. Palafox, 8th Infantry brigade commanding general and RUC4 deputy commander, in his reports to Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff and Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, Army commanding general.

He also reported that 14,722 residents were given free medical and dental services by its team and scores of community self-help projects were undertaken including scholarship grants to surrenderees. He said that for the same period 17 soldiers were either discharged or punished, 107 were cited for meritorious performances in their pacification campaign.

Palafox said that at the start of 1983, there were four Infantry battalions combing the mountain ranges of Quezon-Bicol. He said the campaign had

virtually paralyzed the dissidents campaign against the government. The brigade also held 60 dialogues with an estimated 37,000 residents from remote barangays.

He said that in June, July and August, the joint efforts of CCP/NPA were losing tremendous mass base support as evidenced by mass surrender of sympathizers, communist terrorist regulars and supporters.

# COMELEC FREES GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL TO CAMPAIGN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Jan 84 p 6

[Text]

Government personnel, including members of the Armed Forces and even judges, are free to campaign for or against the proposed constitutional amendments to be submitted to the people for ratification in the Jan. 27 plebiscite.

yesterday by Chairman Vicente M. Santiago, Jr., of the Commission on Elections (Comelec), who said the national plebiscite is not a partisan political activity.

Under the Constitution, civil servants and military men are banned from engaging

This was announced

directly or indirectly in any partisan political campaign or taking part in any election, except to vote.

Santiago, however, reminded the public that the campaign period for the plebiscite questions ends Jan. 25. Soliciting "yes" or "no" votes the

day before or on plebiscite day is prohibited, he said.

Excluded from the Comelec prohibition is the information drive being undertaken purely for purposes of enlightening the people on the plebiscite issues to enable them to vote intelligently. This activity, Santiago

said, may continue up to plebiscite day.

The poll body itself is leading the information drive. It had ordered the holding of at least one meeting or pulong-pulong in every barangay and adopted measures to ensure free and full discussion of the plebiscite questions.

## THIRTEEN GENERALS DUE TO RETIRE ; SEVEN EXPECTED TO BE RETAINED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Jan 84 pp 1, 6

[Article by Jose de Vera]

[Text] Thirteen "extende" generals in the Armed Forces may be retired starting this month, sources close to Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, disclosed yesterday.

This information was "leaked" to the *Bulletin Today* following reports of "renewed silent agitation by young promotable officers for the separation of retireable generals whose prolonged stay in the service was dictated then by martial law necessity," according to these sources.

These "promotable officers" whose rise to flag rank have long been overdue, according to sources, recalled that with the lifting of martial law, the time has come for retiring these "experienced and tested military leaders" who have been retained because of martial law necessity.

These seasoned military leaders could now pave the way for the promotion of the young officers, they said.

Anyway, they added, these retireable generals, like several others, could be given civilian jobs in other agencies of the government and in government-owned or controlled corporations where they would fit well.

The young promotable officers, according to Bulletin interviews, were in favor of retaining seven general officers holding highly sensitive positions, namely:

General Ver; Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP vice chief of staff, Contabulary chief; and Integrated National Police director-general; Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, Army chief; Maj. Gen. Vicente M.

Picazo, Jr., Air Force chief; Rear Admiral Simeon Alejandro, Navy chief; Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, Southcom chief; and Commodore Gil Fernandez, Westcom commander in Palawan.

If the vacancies arising from the retirement of the 13 "retireable" generals are effected, and the filling up of 18 existing vacancies in flag ranks are made, 31 promotable colonels, and an equal number of lieutenant colonels, majors, captains and first lieutenants would stand to be benefited by promotions, it was pointed out.

Sources at the office of the assistant chief of staff for personnel (J-1) disclosed that the authorized number of generals in the Armed Forces is 121, but the present number is 103, or short by 18.

If seven of the 20 "retireable" generals are given further extensions of service because of the importance and sensitivity of their positions in relation to national security, then 31 colonels would be elevated in rank to bring up the authorized manpower strength of generals to 121, it was pointed out.

According to J-1 sources, there are at present 33 extended generals, including four who have been recalled from retirement such as Brig. Gen. Pacifico Lopez de Leon, Brig. Gen. Mamarinta Lao, Brig. Gen. Angel Quadding and Brig. Gen. Cesar Templo.

The generals recalled

from retirement do not affect in anyway the promotion of promotable officers as they are carried in a separate roster, it was explained.

CSO: 4200/390

## VER INDUCTS RUC-III COMMANDER

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Jan 84 pp 1, 8

[Text]

Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, will induct today Brig. Gen. Jose P. Magno, Jr. as commanding general of Regional Unified Command-III (RUC-III) based at Camp Olivas, San Fernando, Pampanga.

Camp Aguinaldo said activation of the unified command is part of a restructuring of the Armed Forces under President Marcos' government reorganization program.

RUC-III embraces military and police elements in Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pampanga, Zambales, Bataan, and Aurora.

These are the provinces in PC-INP Region III under Brig. Gen. Bienvenido L. Felix.

Only five of 12 PC-INP regional commands have not been reconstituted into RUCs.

Earlier transformed to RUC commands were PC-INP Region IV under Brig. Gen. Andres B. Ramos; Region V under Brig. Gen. Jose Alcañeses with headquarters in Legaspi City; Region VI based in Iloilo City under PC Brig. Gen. Isidoro de Guzman; Region VIII in

Catbalogan, Samar, under Brig. Gen. Salvador L. Mison; and Regions IX, XI, and XII.

The regions still not reconstituted into RUCs are Regions I, II, VII, X, and the National Capital Region (NCR) which is under the command of Maj. Gen. Prospero A. Olivares, Metrocom chief and Metropolitan Police Force (MPF) director general.

Ver had earlier denied that the formation of RUCs is part of a "power play" designed to strip the PC-INP chief and AFP vice chief of staff of his command functions in the military set-up.

Meanwhile, Camp Aguinaldo sources said that no less than 10 generals in the AFP's four major commands had been silently retired from the service before the year ended. But only three of them have been identified: Brig. General Pedro de Guzman of the PC and E. Doneso, of the Air Force, and Commodore R. Madrid of the Navy.



## PHILIPPINES

### VER DENIES POWER MOTIVES BEHIND AFP REORGANIZATION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Jan 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Jose de Vera]

[Text] Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, has denied reports that Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Constabulary chief and director-general of the Integrated National Police, is gradually being "cut to size" and stripped of his powers.

Reports circulating in some sectors of the military said the formation of regional unified commands (RUC), under the operational supervision of AFP general headquarters is part of a move to strip Ramos of his powers as PC-INP chief.

Critics said that once the PC-INP regional commands are merged into the RUC setup, Ramos loses his operational control of the PC and INP men and retains only administrative control over them for purposes of pay, allowances, and the like.

The PC-INP regional commander either becomes a subordinate or deputy of the RUC commander, critics said.

In a meeting with members of the Defense Press Corps, Ver said the formation of RUCs is aimed at unifying commands in the military and not to emasculate or strip Ramos of his powers as PC-INP chief.

Ver said that under the AFP-RUC setup, the PC-INP men in the regional command becomes the so-called territorial forces in charge of maintaining peace and order.

This will expand the AFP's manpower strength from the usual PC company strength of 45 officers and 100 enlisted men, Ver said.

This is why PC battalions have been immobilized and their personnel reassigned to fill up the increased company strength, he said.

Under RMC, Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine personnel will wage the anti-insurgency campaign so PC-INP men may concentrate on their normal police duties, he said.

Ver pointed out that as law enforcers, PC-INP personnel will not only maintain peace and order but also enforce other special laws that are normally the main duty of 26 other government agencies.

To name a few, Ver cited enforcement of fisheries, forestry, customs, traffic, anti-smuggling, anti-pollution, anti-dynamite fishing, immigration, and other laws.

CSO: 4200/390

MARCOS SUSPENDS TAX HIKE ON RICE, CORN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Jan 84 p 24

[Text]

The country's largest confederation of rice and corn groups hailed yesterday the suspension of the implementation of increased gross sales taxation on rice and corn for another two years.

In a wire to President Marcos, the Confederation of Filipino Rice and Corn Associations, through its President Domingo A. Tuzon expressed thanks and gratitude for the latest suspension of the provisions of the new internal revenue code which calls for increased gross sales tax on rice and corn.

In thanking the President, Tuzon likewise expressed in behalf of the 83 affiliated provincial

and city grains associations and 20,000-strong members nationwide. Confed full support to the President's leadership and national food production program.

The President earlier issued a suspension order through Letter of Instruction No. 1141 which expired last Dec. 31. The new presidential extension is contained in LOI 1369.

The President's latest extension, according to Jose F. Manglicmot, Confed executive vice-president, was a timely move considering that today's Filipino rice and corn industry is going through its most testing times.

WORKERS' PARTY CALLS FOR FAST PROBE INTO CENTRAL BANK

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Jan 84 p 9

[Text] The Lapiang Manggagawa (LM) or Workers' Party called yesterday for speedy investigation of the reported overstatement by the Central Bank of the country's international reserves by over \$600 million.

The LM, representing over two million members, made the demand following reports that negotiations for the rescheduling of some \$9 billion in maturing obligations and some \$3.3 billion in new loans have been postponed from Jan. 4 to 11, 1984.

LM officials led by Jacinto S. Tamayo and Jose Malvar Villegas, Jr. said the postponement of the negotiations was prompted by the need and efforts of the representatives of the foreign financing institutions to further verify economic data and statistics submitted to them.

"This postponement," Tamayo and Villegas said, "subjects the country to further embarrassment before

the whole world, like a child caught stealing a lollipop, or a crooked businessman issuing bouncing checks."

They stressed that those responsible for this "incredulous manipulation of the country's financial record must immediately be fired before they could commit any further blunder that could plunge the country deeper into financial trouble.

"This manipulation," Tamayo and Villegas stressed, "is economic sabotage of the highest order and most prejudicial to the working people who have all these past several years suffered by the economic blunders of so-called technocrats."

# BIR TARGETS PROFESSIONALS FOR CLOSER TAX SCRUTINY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Jan 84 pp 1, 8

[Text]

Earnings of doctors, lawyers, engineers, contractors, and other professionals will be scrutinized closely starting this year to eliminate effectively cheating in payment of taxes, Revenue Commissioner Ruben Ancheta said yesterday.

Ancheta made the move following reports of widespread underdeclaration of taxable income by individual taxpayers.

Citing reports submitted by various audit divisions of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), Ancheta said the degree of voluntary compliance is relatively low among individuals deriving income

from professional services, such as medical practitioners, lawyers, and others performing personal services as independent contractors.

Ancheta said BIR teams have been formed to conduct a rigid tax audit and investigation of individual taxpayers engaged in professional practice.

The BIR chief also instructed Victor Deoferio Jr., chief of the sector operations office, to prepare and submit new audit guidelines for revenue examiners in auditing liabilities of taxpayers this year.

Deoferio said Ancheta's directive was part of a wider program of tightening up its tax audit procedure for 1984 in order to eliminate all possible areas of tax evasion.

"The guidelines are intended to make it more difficult for both individual and corporate taxpayers to conceal taxable income and to claim fictitious or illegal deductions in order to lower their tax payments," Deoferio said.

METRO MANILA COMMISSION TAKES OVER TAX COLLECTION

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] CASES OF underrevaluation, collection padding, and fake collectors have prompted the Metro Manila Commission to take charge this year of the collection of corporate residence taxes in Manila and Makati.

MMC Finance Commissioner Mauro Calaguio said yesterday the takeover will likewise serve as an "experiment" to prove that collection of corporate taxes can be further increased.

Except for 5 percent, the rest of the corporate residence taxes collected in Metro Manila accrue to the MMC. Thus, finance officials said, the MMC wants the collections maximized.

Many of the business establishments in the metropolis are located in Manila and Makati.

FINANCE officials cited that last year, some collectors from provincial municipalities were able to collect the corporate residence taxes from business establishments in Metro Manila using genuine forms.

They cited the case of collectors from a Batangas town who were able to get P300,000 from some firms. The MMC has asked this municipality to turn over the money.

MMC officials also said there were several cases of padding and underevaluation. They, however, refused to cite the number and areas involved so as not to destroy the "harmonious relations between the MMC and these cities," they added.

CALAGUIO said if the "experiment" proves successful this year, it will be implemented in all cities and towns within Metro Manila next year. Lack of personnel prevented the MMC from implementing the experiment metrowide this year.

Finance officials said the local governments of Manila and Makati are in favor of the takeover since they would be spending less for the personnel required to do the job. Deadline for the payment of corporate residence taxes in both areas has been set on Feb. 29. The corporations paying the corporate residence tax C and C-1 are required to make their checks payable to calaguio, the officials said.



PHILIPPINES

LABOR MINISTRY: 64,000 LAID OFF IN 1983

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] SOME 64,000 workers were temporarily or permanently laid off last year due to shortage of raw materials and bankruptcies.

There were about 50,000 workers laid off in 1982.

Statistics of the Ministry of Labor and Employment showed that 65 percent of those laid off, mostly from manufacturing firm were due to lack of raw materials.

Import-oriented companies had to resort to laying off their workers starting last October due to their inability to open import letters of credit for their raw materials as a result of the suspension of trade financing.

About 15,000 workers were temporarily laid off in December due to the dwindling inventory of raw materials of private companies.

TO ALLEVIATE the effects of the economic slowdown, the government has offered a maximum of P3,000 salary loan per worker.

MOLE is also seeking presidential approval for the release of P10 million from the State Insurance Fund to finance the establishment of job exchange centers in major cities, in addition to its aggressive marketing campaign for the overseas job market.

MOLE expects 100,000 Filipinos will be employed abroad this year, mostly in French construction firms.

CSO: 4200/393

MUSLIM LAWYER SAYS REREGISTRATION IN SOUTH ENABLES ABUSE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Jan 84 p 20

[Text]

A Muslim lawyer warned yesterday that the annulment of the book of voters and a new registration in Lanao del Sur may not solve the problem of illegally-registered voters.

On the contrary, this scheme, aside from entailing millions of much-needed government funds could open the floodgates to the massive registration of illegal and flying voters and the disenfranchisement of many.

Saidamen B. Pangarungan, executive vice-president of the Muslim Association of the Philippines and former assemblyman of autonomous Region XII, made the warning in a letter to Comelec Chairman Vicente M. Santiago, Jr. opposing the petition of Lanao del Sur Gov. Ali Dimaporo (KBL) for the annulment of the book of

voters in all 36 towns of the province.

While he said he welcomed the announced move of Dimaporo to ferret out illegal voters in the registry list as a healthy and timely gesture for the restoration of free electoral processes in the area, Pangarungan said that the ruling party enjoys a superior, marked advantage in organization and logistics over the opposition which at present is not in a better position to screen the new registration in the barangay level.

He cited other factors which could discourage many people to register anew, like the militarization and suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the area, the growing boycott campaign and the indifference of a large number of Lanao voters in future political exercises due to rampant election rigging in the past.

PROSECUTORS SAY IRAN USES STUDENTS TO EXPORT REVOLUTION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Jan 84 p 20

[Text]

Government prosecutors in the deportation proceedings against three Iranian students said yesterday that Iran has been exporting revolutionary rebels into the country under the guise of students.

This revelation came out during the hearing of the petition of three Iranians, reputed to be pro-Khomeini liquidation squad members, for bail pending resolution of the deportation proceedings filed against them before the Commission on Immigration and Deportation (CID).

Facing deportation charges for being undesirable were Amir Hossein Kamboozian, Mohammad Tahmidei and Gholamali Abdol-

noori.

CID Associate Commissioner Alfonso J. Ruiz heard the arguments of both the respondents and the government lawyers on the legality of the petition of the Iranians.

Ruiz has reset the deportation hearing of the three Iranians on Jan. 17 and 18 after both parties have submitted the bail petition for resolution.

Government prosecutors said that pro-Khomeini students have not only embarked on a liquidation mission of anti-Khomeini Iranians but have also been agitating the Muslims to join them in their fight to turn the Philippines

into a Moslem country by wiping out all Christians.

The Iranians, through their lawyers, insisted that they should be granted bail so that they could prepare for their defense.

They claimed that since they were not engaged in local partisan politics, their actions do not involve national security.

They said that the Makati Regional Trial Court has already granted them bail for the three criminal cases filed against them and they saw no reason why the CID should not grant them the same "in the interest of human rights." (UE Quizon)

NAP EXECUTES REBEL LEADER FOR 'SEXUAL OPPORTUNISM'

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Jan 84 pp 1, 8

[Text]

A dissident leader in Samar, "kumander" Conrado Calubid, was executed by his own junior officers late last year for "sexual opportunism."

The execution of Calubid was disclosed yesterday by Brig. Gen. Salvador L. Mison, commanding general of AFP Regional Unified Command VIII, during an interview with members of the De-

fense Press Corps.

Mison called on Brig. Gen. Pacifico Lopez de Leon, chief of the AFP civil relations service in Camp Aguinaldo, to whom he submitted his year-end reports on the accomplishments of Eascom and RUC VIII and his unit's civil military operations program under operations plan "Kata-tagan."

According to Mison, Calubid, a cousin of renegade Army Lt. Prudencio Calubid, a more ranking commander of the New People's Army, was sentenced by an NPA court to die by a firing squad because of "sexual opportunism."

It appeared that Calubid disregarded CPP-NPA discipline particularly in dealing with civilian residents, particularly the opposite sex.

CSO: 4200/392

COLUMNIST ON HIGH PROPORTION OF FLAG RANKS, JUNIOR RESENTMENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Jesus Bigornia]

[Text]

It would seem, upon a reading of excerpts from a report of the office of the assistant chief of staff for personnel (J-1), the Armed Forces of the Philippines is composed of many chiefs with but a few Indians. The public is made to understand that for a small force of around 300,000 men, a complement of 121 generals are authorized. With so many officers of flag rank, the army, air force, navy and Constabulary should make short work of both the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and communist rebellions.

When a bottle is stoppered and placed above a lighted gas burner, time will come when it explodes. Such a situation closely resembles the condition of the officer ranks of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). Because of the slow turnover in the higher ranks of the military, junior officers, seeing their opportunities to reach flag rank fade, fret and rebel against the system. Already, the signs of discontent have surfaced with what military sources describe as "renewed silent agitation among young promotable officers for the separation from the service of retireable generals."

# COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION GRANTS \$92 MILLION LOAN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Jan 84 p 9

[Text]

The Philippines has been granted an additional \$92 million commodity loan by the Commodity Credit Corp (CCC) of the United States. Minister of Agriculture Arturo R. Tanco Jr. reported yesterday to President Marcos.

The new commodity loan brings to \$217 million the total of commodity credit the

government has received from the CCC in the past three months.

CCC earlier approved two commodity loans worth \$50 million in November and \$75 million in December 1983.

Minister Tanco called the grant of the new loan a reflection of the growing confidence of foreign lenders in the ability of the Phi-

lippine economy to weather the current economic difficulties.

Tanco said the CCC loan grant manifests the foreign financial institutions trust in and agreement with the efforts of the Philippine government to stabilize the economy.

The commodity loan will come in the form of food and agricultural commodities such as corn, breeder stocks and seeds. The special task force on agricultural imports headed by

Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority Administrator Miguel M. Zosa will undertake the allocation of these commodities to the different industries.

The Philippines has resorted to commodity loans in an effort to ease the temporary foreign exchange difficulties while negotiations are being finalized on the country's financial package needed from the International Monetary

Fund, World Bank, foreign governments and multilateral institutions.

While the country is asking for bridge financing from the United States and Japanese governments, it is converting some project loans into commodity loans to be made available for the importation of raw materials, equipment, spare parts and other supplies to sustain agricultural and industrial activities.



THEATERS REQUIRED TO HAVE PERMITS, ABIDE BY CENSOR'S LAW

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Jan 84 p 1

[Text]

All movie houses in the country will be required during the month to secure "permit to operate" from the Board of Review for Motion Pictures and Television (BRMPT) in accordance with the censors' law.

BRMPT Chairman Maria Kalaw Katigbak, in making the announcement yesterday, said that a committee headed by

Col. Augusto Derpo, a member of the board, is finalizing details of the issuance of the permits, including the deadline for payment.

Under Executive Order 868 as amended, the BRMPT is empowered to regulate, supervise, and grant, deny, or cancel permits for the operation of cinema houses, theaters, and other establishments

engaged in the public exhibition of motion pictures.

The records show that there are 949 theaters in the country, including 116 in Metro Manila.

At the same time, Mrs. Katigbak announced the validation for 1984 of the BRMPT identification cards issued to all its representatives in 1983 and duly signed by her.

CSO: 4200/392

MARINES CONFISCATE ILLEGAL PC LOGS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Jan 84 p 24

[Article by Ramon Tulfo in the "Police News Roundup" column]

[Excerpt]

Aetas and Christian settlers in the mountains dividing Zambales and Bataan complain of illegal logging by armed soldiers. A regional official of the Bureau of Forest Development and a high-ranking PC officer in the region are reportedly behind the illegal logging activities. Men from the Philippines Marines operating in the area have impounded the illegally-cut logs based on the complaint of the Aetas and Christian settlers. A source says tension is running high since PC soldiers from Camp Olivas in Pampanga want to get hold of the seized logs. Authorities had better send a neutral team of military men to avert a shooting war between the marines and the PC soldiers.

CSO: 4200/392

AUSTRALIAN, TWO OTHER DETAINED PRIESTS SEEK RETURN TO JAIL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Jan 84 p 24

[Text]

Three priests, accused of the murder of Kabankalan (Negros Occidental) Mayor Sola and his companions in March, 1982, have asked President Marcos that they be jailed again.

Earlier, the President ordered their release from jail and directed the military to place them under house arrest.

The three priests — Niall O'Brien, Brian Gore, and Vicente Danagan — sent to the President a telegram stating that "as a matter of conscience and in solidarity with our six lay leaders, we are respectfully returning to you the privilege of house arrest..."

They sent similar messages to the regional trial court of Kaban-

kalan and military authorities.

In a letter to the priests of diocese, Fathers O'Brien, Gore, and Danagan said "our being under house arrest has not facilitated the release of the six (lay leaders who are the priests' co-accused in the murder charges)."

"In fact, it has had the opposite effect. It has clouded the ludicrousness of the false accusation and removed the urgency of releasing the nine accused and an outright dismissal of the case," he said.

They added that "the greatest agony of our last year has been the fact that we were separated from our co-workers at the very moment when solidarity with them meant so much to us."

# HEAVY EQUIPMENT IMPORTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY HALTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Jan 84 p 24

[Text]

There will be no new importation of heavy equipment for local projects within the next few years by the Ministry of Public Works and Highways.

MPWH Minister Jesus S. Hipolito said exempted from this rule are foreign-funded projects requiring the importation of equipment purchased by the dollar component of foreign loans.

As a result, Hipolito asked MPWH regional equipment officials to optimize the use of funds for the preventive maintenance and rehabilitation of the ministry's equipment fleet.

Addressing a regular meeting of Bureau of Equipment officials led by Director Augusto Perez, the MPWH chief also asked these officials and their subordinates to "take good care of your new and old equipment."

"Every day, they must be cleaned, maintained and properly positioned for use the next day as we are undergoing an economic crisis," Hipolito said.

Hipolito likewise asked Oscar Rodriguez, deputy minister for equipment and design, and Perez to undertake another round of inventory of

unserviceable or junk equipment for donation to local governments or authorized trade schools.

The MPWH is still smarting from its donation of more than 12 pieces of unserviceable equipment to a Cagayan Valley province which later vanished as charged by its lady governor.

Hipolito likewise emphasized that bid prices of equipment supplies in the pro-

vinces be at par with Manila-quoted prices, excluding cost of freight and handling.

The MPWH's Bureau of Equipment 1984 budget allots P43 million for preventive maintenance, P30 million for maintenance of dredges, P18.75 million for the maintenance of land-based equipment and vehicles and acquisition of P12.8 million worth of equipment for foreign-funded projects.

CSO: 4200/392

# GARMENT, TEXTILE EXPORTS FALL BELOW TARGET

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Jan 84 p 8

[Article by Ray Eñano]

[Text] Increasing trends toward protectionism from industrialized nations, under-utilized quotas, the current economic crisis and the growing competition from nearby China present the four biggest obstacles to the country's performance in garment and textile exports in 1984.

Reports and statistics gathered by this paper already indicate that exports in 1983 failed to reach the government target of \$679 million. Figures provided by the trade and industry ministry showed that for the first eleven months of 1983, the export sector managed to retrieve foreign exchange receipts of \$497.34 million. The 1982 performance recorded \$540 million.

Recovery in the industrialized nations are expected to be reflected in the year ahead with reports of

15 to 20 per cent improvement in prices.

However, the improvement in prices is expected to be offset by the four factors, particularly the economic crisis which has spawned reduced orders by as much as 30 per cent during the last quarter of 1983. The diminishing orders are expected to be reflected in first and second quarter performances.

It has been a current practice for garment exporters to negotiate new contracts abroad following the spate of economic and political crisis that compounded the country during the aftermath of the Aquino assassination.

The sector also had to contend with the non-performance of quotas which has made it difficult for the government to negotiate for levels of restraints

in Philippine exports.

The under-utilization of quotas was the same reason given by United States Ambassador to the Philippines Michael Armacost in spurning early negotiations for a bilateral textile trade.

The US ambassador said there is increasing pressure in his country for the adoption of a surge mechanism since the recent accord between the two countries resulted in more underutilized quotas than any other agreements.

He said that because of this, the Philippines had become a prime target for those advocating a surge mechanism to reduce the potentially harmful effects of under-utilization. The Philippines is the fifth biggest supplier of garments to the US with export sales of over \$200 million.

SABAH GOVERNMENT TO INVEST IN IRON VENTURES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Jan 84 p 11

[Text]

The Sabah government has recently agreed in principle to invest \$15 million in the Philippines in a tripartite venture which will generate exports of approximately \$20 million per year, according to an announcement released here.

Sabah will bring in foreign investments into Sta. Ines Iron Mines and into Philippine Blooming Mills, which is being rehabilitated.

Sta. Ines will produce iron-ore pellets for exports to Sabah while PBM will purchase from Sabah a portion of the semi-processed iron ore called hot briquetted iron (HBI) for conversion into billets, steel reinforcing bars and wire rods.

The high-grade HBI will allow the rehabilitated PBM to export

back to Sabah and other markets high quality and specialty steel products.

PBM creditors, numbering 37 banks and financing companies with collective exposure of almost P1 billion, are expecting that the tripartite arrangement with Sabah will allow full recovery of their outstanding loans.

PBM creditors are requesting PNB, PBM's largest creditor, to participate in the IBM restructuring program, and not to allow the sale of PBM's

key equipment to National Steel.

PBM creditors are reasoning out that the sale to National Steel of PBM's key equipment will stop the entry of Sabah's foreign investment and export potentials. The dismantling of PBM's melting facilities, they said, will render the rehabilitation doubtful and could cause major difficulties to several banks and financial institutions who could suffer in the event of non-restructuring and non-payment of PBM debts.

CSO: 4200/390



## SEMI-CONDUCTOR FIRMS SEE P681.9 MILLION EXPANSION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Jan 84 p 9

[Text]

Two semi-conductor firms are setting up huge expansion projects at a combined cost of P681.93 million and with employment generation of 4,684 workers.

The Board of Investments (BOI) approved the P599.63-million expansion of Advanced Micro Devices (Phils.) Inc. which is producing tested semi-conductor devices at 165 million units a year (5.44 billion leads) and that the Dynetics Inc. which is expanding its facilities at a cost of P82.4 million.

Both expansion projects were approved on

a pioneer status under Batas Pambansa 391, the new incentive law that took effect recently.

Advanced Micro Devices Inc., a 99.99 per cent American-owned firm, is installing an automated machinery and equipment which will upgrade the technological processes of its production operation. BOI said this will make the facilities of the company a modern assembly and test plant of semi-conductor devices.

Employing 2,905 workers, the firm's expansion project at the plant in Parañaque

will gear all its capacity to the export market. Exports will be done on a worldwide basis, BOI said.

The company has an authorized capital stock of P33.5 million, of which all have been subscribed.

Dynetics Inc., meanwhile, will produce additional 145 million units of semi-conductor devices. With an employment of 1,779 new workers, the expansion project will export its entire capacity to the United States, Europe and Asia.

BOI said the firm is expanding its production in view of the increasing demand from customers. Customers' requirements are estimated at 400 million units a year.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PHAM HUNG ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S COURT CONFERENCE

BK121257 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] The people's courts sector recently held a conference in Hanoi to review and evaluate its work in various aspects in 1983 and to discuss guidelines and tasks for 1984. Attending the conference were representatives of courts from all provinces, municipalities, and special zones throughout the country.

Also present at the conference were Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior; Comrade Binh Phuong, member of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Internal Affairs Department; Comrade Bui Quang Tao, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the State Inspection Commission; Comrade Tran Le, member of the party Central Committee and chief of the People's Supreme Procuratorate; Comrade Phan Hien, minister of justice; and representatives of a number of sectors concerned.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Pham Hung spoke highly of the successes and progress made by the people's courts sector last year, and particularly commended the Thuan Hai provincial people's court--a unit which has been awarded the Rotating Banner by the Council of Ministers for its outstanding achievements.

Comrade Pham Hung said: People's courts at all levels should study constantly to seek a profound understanding of the party's lines, the two strategic tasks--building and defending the fatherland--and all resolutions of the party Central Committee and a clear conception of the need to firmly grasp the dictatorship of the proletariat and promote the right to collective mastery of the working people so that they can apply them creatively to work related to legal adjudication.

They should also realize emphatically that we must safeguard political security in close combination with the effort to maintain social order and safety, protect socialist property, and carry out economic development in close combination with economic conservation; that we must struggle against negativism, both among various organs and enterprises and in society; and that we cannot separate the

struggle against the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists from the struggle to determine who will triumph over whom between the two paths during the transitional period in our country.

Comrade Pham Hung wished all people's courts new conception, new vitality, and a new style of work and leadership in the new year so that they can achieve many new successes, thus contributing actively to their sector's successful fulfillment of the 1984 state plan.

CSO: 4209/136

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION ATTENDS DKP CONGRESS

OW111151 Hanoi VNA in English 0851 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Jan (VNA)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Dinh Nho Liem, member of the party Central Committee, attended the 7th Congress of the German Communist Party (DKP) held in Nuremberg from January 6-8.

During the congress, the Vietnamese delegation was cordially received by Horbert Mies and K. Buschmann, respectively chairman and Political Bureau member of the DKP Central Committee.

Dinh Nho Liem conveyed warm greetings from General Secretary Le Duan who reiterated in his letter the firm support of the Communist Party and people of Vietnam to the DKP and to the democratic and peace forces in the Federal Republic of Germany who are stepping up the struggle against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in the FRG and the struggle for democratic reforms and for jobs.

The Vietnamese delegation expressed the profound gratitude of the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam to the DKP and progressive forces in the FRG for their wholehearted support for Vietnam through its various revolutionary stages.

Herbert Mies and other leaders of the DKP affirmed their strong support for the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence.

A resolution adopted by the congress said in part:

"The DKP always united closely with the Vietnamese people who are rebuilding their country, and at the same time unites with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea."

CSO: 4200/401

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES WOMEN'S SEMINAR DELEGATES

OW151938 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Jan (VNA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received at the Presidential Palace in Hanoi today delegates to the regional seminar on "Peace, Development and Happiness of Women and Children in Southeast Asia" which was held here from January 14-15.

With the chairman was Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the Vietnam Women's Union and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the seminar.

In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed the delegates to the seminar and its success. He said the seminar had discussed burning and important questions of the present time, namely, to safeguard peace and defend the life of humanity including the life of women and children.

The seminar "marked a fine development in the friendly and cooperative relations among women in Southeast Asian countries," he said.

Chairman Pham Van Dong said he highly valued the role, position and great contributions of women in building their countries and defending world peace.

He expressed the wish that women in Southeast Asia as well as in other parts of the world will be more and more worthy of their lofty position, especially in safeguarding peace, opposing the arms-race, eliminating the danger of a nuclear war eventually provoked by the war-seeking imperialists.

Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed the wish that the delegates will carry out new activities, "encouraging millions of women in the world to take their destiny into their own hands and to participate in the struggle for peace."

He reiterated the will of the government, people and women of Vietnam to take an active part in that common struggle.

On behalf of international delegates, Mrs Inger Hivelse, head of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) delegation, expressed solidarity and friendship with the Vietnamese women and people. She affirmed the determination of the delegates to actively contribute to the common struggle of mankind and enhance the friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding among all women's organizations in Southeast Asia.

Mrs. Ram Dulari Sinha, Indian minister of state for commerce [title as received], conveyed to Chairman Pham Van Dong and the Vietnamese people the greetings and friendship from Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, and the Indian people. She expressed the Indian Government and people's wish to see Southeast Asia become a region of peace, cooperation and stability. She reiterated solidarity with the Vietnamese people and wished the Vietnamese people still greater successes in their national construction.

Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed thanks for the warm sentiments of the Indian people and of Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and asked Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha to convey to her his best regards.

Delegates of the Philippines, Thailand, Australia, and Kampuchea spoke in praise of the seminar and expressed the wish for further development of friendship and cooperation among the women and peoples of Southeast Asia.

CSO: 4200/401

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

UNHCR DECEMBER DEPARTURES--Hanoi, 7 Jan (AFP)--A total of 1,982 Vietnamese and 18 Cambodians were authorized to leave Vietnam legally in December 1983, the latest monthly bulletin from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) office here has reported. This was the third major departure last year, following those in September in which some 2,249 people left and in November during which there were 2,206 people departed. The United States accepted the most new arrivals--978 (compared with 837 in November), followed by Canada which took in 500 people compared with 362 in November and France with 185, the same number as the previous month. There were 19,494 departures in 1983, the largest number since June 1979, the year an agreement was signed between the UNHCR and Vietnam on organizing legal departures for those wanting to settle abroad. The UNHCR statistics showed a strong gradual increase of legal departures over the past five years: 1,979 people in 1979, 6,598 in 1980, 11,212 in 1981, 11,147 in 1982 and 19,494 last year. But the number of legal departures this year is still smaller than the number of boat people which reached a total of 27,076 during the January-November period last year, the UNHCR said. A communique published after a meeting between Vietnam and the UNHCR in Geneva last October 4-7 said that a level of legal departures similar to that of 1983 could be maintained for 1984. [Text] [BK070420 Hong Kong AFP in English 0403 GMT 7 Jan 84]

ZHAO'S VISIT TO U.S.--The Hanoi Army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said: Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's tour of the United States is a new development in the Sino-U.S. collusion. The paper said in a commentary on Monday that the Beijing ruling circles have voluntarily stood in the ranks of U.S. imperialism. They themselves taken off the mask of socialism and a friend of the Third World. By so doing, they ran counter to the interests of the peoples of China and the world. [Text] [BK161340 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jan 84]

BULGARIAN GROUP VISITS--Hanoi, 17 Jan (VNA)--The visiting Bulgarian Government delegation, Grisha Filipov, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Hanoi machine tools factory No 1 this afternoon. It was accompanied by Tran Quynh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Tran Lum, vice-minister of engineering and metals. The distinguished Bulgarian guests were warmly welcomed by Vu Anh Tuan, acting director, and other leading cadres, and workers of the factory. They were shown round the engineering section No 1 and the assembly section of this major plant built with Soviet assistance. Earlier, in the evening of 16 January, the Hanoi Song and Dance Ensemble gave a performance in honour of the Bulgarian delegation. [Text] [OW182026 Hanoi VNA in English 0913 GMT 18 Jan 84]



ASSISTANCE TO KAMPUCHEA--Since its liberation, the Vietnamese water conservancy sector has helped Kampuchea design or restore 24 irrigation projects--including reservoirs, dams, and culverts of various types--and 23 oil-operated and electric pumping stations. The sector has also supplied Kampuchea with hundreds of water pumps and provided professional training for its irrigation cadres and workers. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Jan 84 BK]

COMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION TO LAOS--On 16 January an SRV delegation led by Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of communications and transportation, left Vietnam for a visit to the LPDR to hold talks on cooperation in the communications, transportation, and postal service fields between the two countries. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were representatives of the Council of Ministers Office, Ministry of Communications and Transportation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and (Lom Kot), Lao charge d'affaires ad interim to Vietnam. [Text] [BK180736 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Jan 84]

MOKHTAR ON NEED FOR DIALOGUE--At a press conference held recently in Jakarta in connection with the conclusion of the ASEAN foreign ministers conference, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja affirmed that the trend toward dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries in order to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace should not be ignored. He said: As for Vietnam, they have their own opinion. But it would be better if the two sides, ASEAN and Vietnam, exchange their views on Southeast Asian peace and, through this process, find out those points shared by both sides. Thus, despite the differences in their economic and political systems, one day Southeast Asian countries may coexist peacefully. [Text] [BK111539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Jan 84]

CSSR-ASSISTED POWER PLANT--Hanoi, 12 Jan (VNA)--By decision of the Council of Ministers, construction of a new thermal power plant will start soon in the province of Quang Nam-Danang, the largest to date in central Vietnam. The plant will be built with Czechoslovak assistance. It will have two generating units with a total capacity of 120,000 kws. Work is being concentrated on leveling the ground for the main site and building residential quarters for workers and auxiliary facilities. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 12 Jan 84 OW]

PARTICIPATION IN SOFIA CONFERENCE--The conference of party journals editors in chief from socialist countries concluded in Sofia on 6 January. The conference, which was also attended by a member of NHAN DAN's editorial staff, Tran Kien, exchanged experiences in propaganda work and discussed countermeasures against ideological sabotage activities by imperialists. [Summary] [BK120155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Jan 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/136

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### CONGRESS OF CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL ORGANS HELD

BK150946 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] In 3 days, 10-12 January, the first congress of delegates of party organizations of the bloc of central agricultural organs was held in Hanoi. Attending the congress were Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Vu Oanh, member of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Agricultural Department.

The party organizations of the bloc of central agricultural organs have developed the spirit of collective mastery and closely coordinated with the sectors concerned in striving to contribute to the successful achievement of the main agricultural targets in the new stage. Last year the various party organizations and chapters of the bloc of central agricultural organs made good progress in building the party politically, ideologically, and organizationally, in caring for the livelihood of party cadres and members, and in leading and encouraging the masses to carry out party policies and resolutions. Attention was given maintaining party discipline. Since 1980, the various party organizations have expelled from the party 14 persons found to be unqualified for party membership and suspended party membership of, cautioned, or reprimanded 49 other party members. In the past 2 years, the bloc's party organizations have recruited 103 new party members, most of them young scientific, technological, and professional cadres and these persons have proven themselves well through trials.

The congress decided to intensify party work in various respects within the bloc's party organizations, positively build the bloc's central organs into progressive units, and at the same time, actively participate in building the capital of Hanoi in accordance with Resolution No 08 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau.

CSO: 4209/136

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

HANOI PARTY MEMBERSHIP--In 1983, Hanoi Municipality recruited 4,325 new party members. Of this number, 2,236, or over 50 percent, are youths; 1,334, or 31.3 percent, are women; 28.4 percent are workers; and 20 percent are scientific and technical cadres with a college or higher education. [Summary]  
[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Jan 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/136

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

TO HUU ADDRESSES COURSE--Hanoi, 12 Jan (VNA)--The central administrative school has completed a course on administrative and economic management for 140 chairmen and vice-chairmen of district people's committees in northern provinces. To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the closing ceremony. He underlined the capital importance of building the district into a level for all-round economic management. District building, he said, had to be undertaken in all fields, economy, culture, social affairs, security and defence. He urged those present to concentrate on the most urgent tasks at present, namely to complete drawing up overall and specific plans in the districts to improve planning work with the aim of better developing the initiative and imaginativeness of the districts and the grassroots; to continue the reassignment of responsibilities to the districts, first of all in economic management and to send more and qualified cadres to the district level. [Text] [BK121709 Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 12 Jan 84]

FOOD INDUSTRY PRODUCTION INCREASES--According to the Vietnamese Ministry of Food Industry, the total output value of food industry production in 1983 rose by 20 percent above target and 18 percent over 1982. Processed food for export showed a 15.7-percent increase over target and a 34-percent increase over 1982. Substantial increases were recorded in the production of crude sugar, tea, shrimp (?fritter), condensed milk, cigarette, table oil, and beer. Enterprises of the ministry have cooperated with the localities and concerned services to promote production. The ministry has supplied funds, technology, goods, and materials to help areas specializing in industrial plans, promote production and supply more materials for the food industry. [Text] [BK180225 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Jan 84]

GUANG NAM-DANANG PARTY MEETING--The Quang Nam-Danang Provincial Party Committee recently met to review the activities of the provincial party organization in 1983 and to discuss guidelines and tasks for the 1984-1985 period. After pointing out the existing shortcomings in various tasks in 1983, the meeting presented a program for revolutionary action in the 1984-1985 period, which involves producing 1,095,000 metric tons of grain, producing 550-560 million dong worth of industrial and handicraft products, investing 207 million dong in capital construction, purchasing 3.2 million dong worth of goods, and attaining (?U.S.)\$30 million export value. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Jan 84 BK]

## AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR FIRST 10 DAYS IN JANUARY

OW130013 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Dear friends: Following are the main characteristics of agricultural production during the first 10 days of January:

Due to cold spells, dry-land cultivation in the northern provinces has slowed down and some rice seedlings grown in many fields have perished. According to the Statistics General Department, by 5 January as many as 1,406 hectares of rice seedlings in the northern provinces had been ruined, including more than 600 hectares in Thanh Hoa, more than 400 hectares in Ha Nam Ninh, and nearly 200 hectares in Ha Son Binh. In other provinces, rice seedlings in many fields have been killed by cold weather and drought.

Buffalo and cattle deaths have occurred in many localities over the past week. Some 11 northern provinces have reported the death of as many as 2,075 oxen, cows, and buffaloes, including 700 in Ha Bac, 150 in Thanh Hoa, more than 100 in Vinh Phu, and 140 in Ha Son Binh.

During the past week, various southern provinces have concentrated on harvesting 10th-month rice. As many as 724,000 hectares of rice, or 37.6 percent of the cultivated area, have been harvested. In general, the harvesting pace is still slow, which has affected the planting of the winter-spring rice on the planned acreage in some localities. Failing to fulfill the plan norms for the planting of winter-spring vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops, many localities have striven to grow corn and sweet potatoes on an additional area. This year, the planted area of garlic and tobacco has been expanded somewhat, while that of subsidiary food crops has decreased.

Localities now are actively stepping up the harvest of early winter vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops while adopting plans to protect and process subsidiary crops, particularly manioc. In addition to harvesting they are selecting seeds to be sown on an expanded area in the next cultivation season.

Regarding livestock breeding, although no big pockets of epidemics have prevailed scattered cases of pasteurellosis, hog cholera, and cattle anthrax have appeared in some localities. Epizootic diseases will continue to spread widely unless preventive measures are taken.

Dear friends, next week's weather may be warmer and the average temperature higher. Localities should therefore concentrate on tending and protecting the grown rice seedlings, particularly the patches of early grown rice seedlings, to prevent shortages. The southern provinces should strive to complete the harvest of 10th-month rice in order to be able to shift to planting the winter-spring rice crop on schedule.

CSO: 4209/136

## AGRICULTURE

### PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES AQUATIC PRODUCTS MEETING

OW131415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Dear friends: The aquatic products sector has just held a conference to review its 1983 and 1981-1983 work, to thoroughly grasp the spirit of the fourth and fifth plenum resolutions of the Fifth Party Central Committee, and to determine the guidelines for its political tasks and socioeconomic objectives for the 1984-1985 period.

Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, called on and addressed the conference.

The participants highly assessed the sector's achievements in 1983 and the 1981-1983 period. Its most outstanding achievement is that since 1981 the sector has put an end to its serious decline that had lasted for many successive years and has taken new developmental steps for further progress in overfulfilling state plans comprehensively and with increasingly higher annual achievements.

During the first 3 years of the Third 5-Year Plan, the aquatic products sector, like many other sectors of the national economy, still encountered many difficulties, such as serious decreases in material-technical bases, boats, and ships; imbalances in material supplies; insufficient fish catching instruments; a labor surplus; and many unexpected natural and enemy-caused disasters that adversely affected production in a number of areas.

However, thanks to the party's correct policy--notably the renovation of some economic policies that have gradually overcome the situation of a management system relying on subsidies--the entire sector has been motivated to bring into full play its aggregate strength, to engage enthusiastically in the labor productivity emulation movement, and to develop its spirit of self-reliance, positiveness, and creativity, thereby scoring very encouraging achievements. In 1983 the entire sector successfully overfulfilled the annual plan norms 2 months ahead of schedule. A most encouraging fact is that the sector's 1983 achievements have even surpassed the target for 1985: Its total yearly output in both fish catch and breeding attained 716,870 tons, an increase of 16,870 tons



or 2.41 percent over the 700,000-ton norm set for the 1985 state plan; including 512,870 tons of sea fish, an increase of 13.9 tons over 1983 plan norm--28.6 percent over the 1980 plan and 2.57 percent over the 1985 targeted norm. Production of brackish-water and freshwater fish was 204,000 tons, an increase of 7.3 percent over the yearly plan norm, 15.9 percent over the 1980 plan norm and 2 percent over the targeted 1985 plan norm.

The shortcomings raised at the conference--which were of a general nature for the entire sector--were failure so far to achieve a profound understanding of and carry out well the three revolutions--the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, and failure to recognize the key role of the scientific and technological revolution, as a result of which output, quality, and efficiency are not yet high of commensurate with the available capabilities in labor and material-technical bases and the rich potential resources of the sector.

Clearly aware that its 1984 and 1985 tasks remain very weighty, that the requirements for the people's livelihood and exports remain very great, the entire sector should continue to uphold its spirit of self-reliance and sense of collective mastery, mobilize its aggregate strength, resolve to produce 730,000 tons of aquatic products 1 month ahead of schedule in 1984 and produce 780,000 tons in 1985, and prepare conditions for producing 900,000 to 1 million tons per annum in the years to come.

During the closing session of the conference, Comrade Nguyen Tan Trinh, member of the Party Central Committee and marine products minister, respectfully invited Chairman Pham Van Dong to present emulation traveling banners from the Council of Ministers to three production units with outstanding achievements in 1983: The Nghia Binh aquatic products sector, the Con Dao state-run fishing unit, and the Hai Hung aquatic products sector.

The marine products minister also presented the sector's outstanding achievements emulation banner to six production units: The Dong Nai aquatic products sector, the Cuu Long aquatic products sector, the aquatic products college, the Ca Mau refrigeration enterprise in Minh Hai Province, the fish net weaving enterprise under the Central Aquatic Products Corporation, and the Hong Nhat Cooperative in Nghi Xuan District, Nghe Tinh Province. At the same time, he launched a new sectorwide emulation drive.

Following is the speech by Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong at the aquatic products sector's 1983 reviewing conference.

Comrade minister, Comrades: I am glad to learn from the report by the comrade minister that over the past 3 years the aquatic products sector has stiven in many aspects and devised new ways of conducting business, thereby making encouraging positive changes whose benefit is proven by the fact that the sector's fulfillment of the 1983 state plan came 2 months ahead of schedule and that by the end of 1983 all the objectives for 1983 set out in the Third 5-Year Plan 1981-1985 had been achieved.

In today's visit to you, comrades, I, on behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, warmly cite those important achievements you have registered, considering them the basis for your strenuous further efforts to score yet greater achievements to meet our people's needs.

By the way, I like to express some of my opinions to you. First, the progress and achievements scored over the past 3 years, notably in 1983, by the aquatic products sector are valuable. However, we should clearly perceive our weaknesses in material production forces; means of production, material-technical bases; material supplies; production capacity; professional skills; organizational and managerial capabilities; production efficiency; labor output; quantities and qualities of products; and capital efficiency. Therefore, the aquatic products sector must make steadfast, persistent efforts to develop its production forces and capability as fast as possible in order to increasingly improve production efficiency.

As we all know, aquatic products are one of our country's rich natural resources which provide the animal protein commonly present in our people's diet. They are easy to catch and breed, and capable for rapid proliferation. Also, aquatic products are a commodity of significant export value that we can expect to export on a fairly large scale.

What I have just presented is a pressing, long-lasting requirement that our people expect the aquatic products sector, the comrade leaders in the marine products ministry, and the comrades in charge in the localities to fulfill.

The aquatic products sector has accumulated some good experience in the past. It has a contingent of fairly-skilled workers and fishermen; a body of growingly mature cadres; and some very important, though not yet large, material-technical bases, that will be strengthened step-by-step. These are valuable initial assets that you, comrades, should fully put to good use.

You, comrades, have devised the orientation, tasks, and major measures for the 1984 state plan as well as the targets to be attained in 1985. I particularly call your attention to the fact that in 1985 fish production must range from 900,000,000 to 1 million [as printed] tons so that each resident of Hanoi will be provided monthly with 1 kilo of fresh fish, 1 kilo of dried fish, and 1 liter of fish sauce.

I particularly want to emphasize again at this point the movement to raise shrimp and freshwater fish.

You all know that shrimp is a valuable export commodity. Besides the catching of sea and freshwater shrimp--which we should intensify--we have a very great capacity for shrimp breeding. This is proven by the initial results we have scored in shrimp raising in many southern provinces such as Minh Hai, Dong Thap, Hau Giang, Kien Giang, and Nghia Binh. We must work out plans to fully use,

step-by-step, all suitable areas for raising shrimp. We must invest means of production, capital, and scientific and technological forces and delineate shrimp-raising areas with ever-increasing outputs and yields, the products of which will be concentrated for export.

The Uncle do fish pond movement, which has been widely carried out in accordance with the motto, "party's idea, people's will," has been developing in the delta, the midlands, and the mountain region, and has brought practical results. We should continue to work better so that the movement will be developed in depth in line with the VAC [expansion unknown] pattern. Thus, orchards, fish ponds, and stockbreeding will be found all across our country. This is a strength, a realistic capability of agriculture which can meet the imperative needs in the people's lives.

Second, along with stepping up production, the aquatic products sector must carry out well the tasks of procuring and delivering products to the state. It must, through the signing of bilateral contracts with the producers, devise policies for encouraging production, and adopt appropriate managerial measures in order to ensure that the state can control, at the source and firmly, most of the products and commodities so as to meet the needs for domestic consumption and exportation.

Third, to that end you comrades should urgently rearrange production according to occupations, rationally carry out division of labor and decentralized management between the central and local levels, and unceasingly enhance the organizational and managerial skills in the entire sector in order to raise labor output and production efficiency and lower production costs. You must attach very great attention to consolidating and perfecting production relations while cooperating and integrating well with all other sectors and localities in order to create an aggregate strength from the central level to the grassroots level involving production, breeding, exploitation, processing, protection of resources and protection of our country's maritime economic zone.

Fourth, to end my talk, I eagerly suggest that you comrades should ponder together the issues of strategic significance to the aquatic products sector in order to advance to large-scale socialist production--which is well in line with our country's geoeconomic position--and to show ourselves worthy of the great revolutionary undertaking of our people.

Gladdened and encouraged, I cordially wish the aquatic products sector continuing advances and new successes.

CSO: 4209/136

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**MEKONG DELTA RICE PRODUCTIVITY**--Hanoi, 18 Jan (VNA)--During the last three years, the nine Mekong Delta provinces have harvested bumper rice crops, and increased their rice output by many hundred thousands of tons each year. An Giang Province bordering on Kampuchea has gained the higher rice productivity throughout the country, while Hong Ngu District in Dong Thap Province is the best of all districts, reaping almost 12 tons per hectare per year. Building high-yield paddy fields is a salient feature of this three-year period. Such fields are being built in 22 districts covering more than 250,000 hectares of two-crops land and in 17 districts covering 320,000 hectares of single-crop land. An Giang Province has 52,000 hectares of model high-yield rice fields in three districts, which have given an average productivity of nine tons per hectare per year. The high-yield rice fields of Tien Giang Province, which account for only one-third of the province's paddy acreage, have produced two-thirds of the total rice output of the province. Besides rice, these provinces have also paid attention to other food crops. Cuu Long Province has doubled its peanut acreage. An Giang Province has grown an additional 8,000 hectares of green beans, and Ben Tre Province has expanded its present coconut acreage to 38,000 hectares. [Text] [OW181437 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 18 Jan 84]

**FOOD INDUSTRY CONFERENCE**--In the 3 days from 11 to 13 January the Ministry of Food Industry held a conference in Hanoi to review the implementation of the 1983 state plan, study the party Central Committee's resolutions No 4 and 5, and discuss the implementation of political tasks for 1984 and 1985. Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference. After warmly acclaiming the achievements scored by the food industry sector in 1983, Vice Chairman Do Muoi stressed: In accordance with the party Central Committee's resolutions No 4 and 5, in the years ahead the food industry sector must carry out the very important strategic task of meeting the people's need for consumer goods and supporting exports with a view to increasing accumulation and contributing to the country's industrialization. The food industry sector must strive to make progress in the highly efficient processing of all kinds of farm products of good quality and to reduce losses in this work. Comrade Do Muoi urged the food industry sector to make constant efforts to raise its scientific and technological level and to rapidly develop its production forces and capabilities in order to achieve even greater successes and efficiency in production. [Text] [OW180015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Jan 84]

KIEN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 30 November, Kien Giang Province had delivered to state granaries 165,000 metric tons of paddy, exceeding the grain collection norm for 1983 by 5 percent and producing an increase of 62,000 metric tons over 1982. Last year, thanks to the adoption of effective measures, Kien Giang was able to produce 505,190 metric tons of paddy--an increase of 45,000 metric tons over 1982. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jan 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/136

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

OW160101 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Address by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, at a conference held "recently" in Hanoi by the Ministry of Building--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Minister, comrades: First of all, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, I am pleased to have to praise you for the achievements you made over the past years, particularly in 1983. These achievements mark a new progress and can serve as a basis for your advance in 1984 and in subsequent years toward achieving even greater and more significant successes.

In advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, we cannot avoid shortcomings and mistakes from which we should draw experiences and lessons for our constant and steady advance. This can be said to be a rule for all sectors of our national economy as well as for our capital construction sector.

I have just praised your achievements, but I must draw your attention to the following:

You should reread my speech at the Third Congress of Vietnamese architects, in which I dealt with general, all-sided issues related to construction and architectural work and pointed to the tasks which we must carry out at the district level in order to build our new socialist countryside.

Today I would like to express my views on capital construction in general and on home building in the capital city, plan execution, managerial work, and matters to think about in the future:

1. Capital construction in general is an extremely important field because it involves the building of material and technical bases of socialism, the realization of socialist industrialization, and economic and social development. You should be aware of the immediate and future importance and comprehensive-ness of capital construction work, the greater part of which you are responsible



for. At this point I must stress the need for you to be aware of what is urgent and what can be postponed, and to concentrate efforts on completing key projects of the national economy within the shortest possible time, with the lowest possible expenses and production cost, and with the highest possible economic efficiency. We must avoid a situation in which investments and construction work are uniform because this will freeze our capital and delay the operation of projects.

Over recent years you have made progress in concentrating on building key projects, but your progress has been irregular. So you must make greater efforts.

You comrades in various localities should pay much attention to calculating the economic results of capital construction work and must avoid building ostentations, costly, and wasteful projects at a time when our people are still faced with difficulties in production and in daily life.

To carry out what I have said, the Ministry of Building and the localities must build forces in charge of producing material goods needed by the construction sector, including equipment, tools, and materials. The more modern machines and equipment we can secure to execute our plans, the better. We must secure as many materials and assets as we can. Faced with the current difficulties and shortages, we must strive to develop all our potentials and skills in order to gradually build our material forces. We may begin with rudimentary, semi-mechanized, or mechanized tools but must try to advance as fast as possible. To make progress in this field, we should properly organize the gathering and dissemination of information, domestic and foreign, about science and technology on construction and architecture.

Along with building material production forces, we must concentrate on building production forces, including men and contingents of cadres and workers who are endowed with good knowledge, managerial and technical abilities, and professional skills; who know how to creatively apply science and technology; and who can develop their talents and make constant progress.

At the same time we must pay attention to caring for their material and spiritual lives. We must scrupulously implement the four systems of responsibility, discipline, protecting public property, and serving the people. We must resolutely oppose negativeness, waste and loss of assets, and conspiracies; severely punish units and individuals who commit wrongdoings; and promptly discover and reward those who have satisfactorily performed their work.

2. Home building in Hanoi meets a very pressing need of the capital city's population, and is the responsibility of the Building Ministry and Hanoi Municipality. I strongly urge you to properly carry out this work in order to gradually and partly eradicate slums and build new residential centers in the capital.

Of course, we have to face many difficulties. However, what I want from you is fully within your capacity. So you must uphold your sense of responsibility and fighting spirit and develop your intelligence and creativity in each segment of this practical work.



3. Regarding construction materials, cadres, and workers, we must apply the motto of cooperation between the center and the locality and between the state and the people in the implementation of the city's plan. We must stress these points regarding home building: Use of light materials, uniformity of construction, habitability of homes, variety of models and sizes, and variety of construction methods. The Building Ministry must try its best in this work. Hanoi must mobilize all its forces to strive, by one way or another, to fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 state home building plan. If they can do so, it will greatly benefit our capital's population.

4. Regarding plan execution, it is a decisive factor after projects and plans have been worked out. It requires every careful preparation. In other words, we must concentrate materials, means, cadres, and workers on building every project uniformly, urgently and definitely and with high output, quality, and efficiency.

We must pay special attention to implementing an incentive policy in plan execution with a view to motivating all people to carry out their work properly and skillfully and creating conditions to improve their living conditions.

5. Management is a complicated issue. It is necessary to proceed from recapitulating our experiences in thinking and studying about improving the management system, which should embrace planning and encourage the application of science and technology. We must implement the centrally prescribed principle of having centralized and unified management while developing the creativity and initiative of local and grassroots units and of the contingent of cadres and workers. The management system must also help stimulate emulation movements and the revolutionary mass movement to ensure the exercise of the laboring people's collective mastery.

Finally, I want to recall this: capital construction means building material and technical bases of socialism, achieving socialist industrialization, and developing our economy and society. All this requires that you ponder about ways and means of doing things in order to fulfill your tasks and advance toward your future objectives. I wish you success.

CSO: 4209/136

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### DO MUOI ADDRESSES MEETING ON TRI AN POWER PLANT

OW170105 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Recently Comrade Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, presided over a meeting in Dong Nai of ministers and deputy ministers of the Power, Building, Water Conservancy, and Communication and Transportation Ministries and of representatives of the people's committees of Dong Nai Province and Ho Chi Minh City to review 1 year of the construction of the Soviet-aided Tri An hydroelectric plant and determine objectives and measures to accelerate the construction of key projects in 1984.

Over the past year the units assigned with building projects upheld their spirit of creative initiative and socialist cooperation and succeeded in completing a large volume of work of designing and building the foundations of houses, supplementary plants, communication lines, and power and water stations. Fairly good results were obtained in building houses, warehouses, and foundations. Construction covered more than 10,000 square meters of housing floor space, including 720 square meters of housing floor space for expert personnel, and more than 19,000 square meters of floor space for warehouses and supplementary plants. They also completed 80 percent of the work of building the foundations of supplementary quarters.

According to an agreement between the Vietnamese and Soviet governments, the units participating in construction work will strive to attain in 1984 a gross product value nearly three times that of 1983 including the digging of the ground and the removal of rocks for a number of main projects, the building of 70 percent of supplementary projects, the opening of communication lines in support of construction, and the completion of quarters for workers and expert personnel at the construction site.

In order to attain the aforementioned objectives, along with the establishment of a general guiding committee for the projects with the participation of ministers and deputy ministers of the ministries concerned and representatives of the people's committees of Dong Nai Province and Ho Chi Minh City, the ministries assigned with construction work will mobilize enough vehicles, machinery, and manpower to meet the objectives of the projects determined for

this year and will bring about the signing at an early date of construction and responsibility contracts between the construction forces on one hand and the managing ministry and the project management committees on the other. At the same time, they will improve the delivery and receipt of equipment and material supplies, thus ensuring that these equipment and material supplies will be delivered to the projects in the quickest way and without entailing losses.

Comrade Don Muoi praised the major efforts made by the various units which have succeeded in completing a considerable volume of work, from economic-technical planning and technical designing to the concentrated and resolute guidance of the two states and of the ministries and southern localities and to the spirit of creative initiative and socialist cooperation upheld by the construction units for the sake of rapidly building the Tri An hydroelectric plant. At the same time, they were possible due to the active assistance of compatriots at home and abroad.

He instructed the Power Ministry, in its capacity as the managing ministry of the project, to assign competent leaders to be permanently present at the construction site so as to resolve problems to perfect the managing committee to regulate the overall work, and to supervise the progress of the various units. The people's committees of Dong Nai Province and Ho Chi Minh City should adopt measures to realistically motivate the people to contribute to the building of the project, thus setting a good example in implementing the motto "the center, the locality, the state, and the people work together."

With regard to the Dong Nai Province People's Committee alone, along with caring for the living conditions of the workers at the construction site and defending security and socialist property, it should tackle the planning of the town, thus carrying out the function of state manager of the town and the area surrounding the hydroelectric plant. At the same time, it should coordinate with the various ministries to formulate an economic-technical plan for effectively exploiting the lake basin of the plant.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### DO MUOI ON DANANG THERMAL POWER PLANT PROJECT

BK111139 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently met with the ministers and vice ministers of the ministries concerned and the chairmen of the Quang Nam-Da Nang, Binh Tri Thien, and Nghia Binh provincial people's committees to discuss the construction of the Da Nang thermal power plant. Also attending the meeting were Comrade Hoang Minh Thang, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Quang Nam-Da Nang provincial party committee; and Comrade (Nguyen Van Phu), deputy director of the Council of Ministers' Office.

The Da Nang thermal power plant, which is being built with Czechoslovak assistance and equipped with two sets of 120,000-kilowatt generators, will be the largest thermal power plant ever built in the central part of our country. According to the Council of Ministers' decision, construction of the power plant will officially begin late this year and will be completed by the end of 1988.

To ensure that construction of the project can be started in 1984, it is necessary for all ministries concerned and Quang Nam-Da Nang Province to concentrate on satisfactorily carrying out preparatory work, which involves leveling the project site with the excavation and embankment of 1.4 million cubic meters of dirt; building the auxiliary section, delineating the residential area; designing the workers' living quarters; preparing workshops, construction materials, and work forces; and so forth.

Comrade Do Muoi commended the ministries and central-level sectors concerned for their success in quickly, actively, and uniformly carrying out the Council of Ministers' decision on preparing for the construction of the Da Nang thermal power plant. He also praised Quang Nam-Da Nang Province for actively assisting various ministries in carrying out preparatory work as well as for contributing funds to the construction of the project.

Comrade Do Muoi pointed out the importance of the power plant to the economic and social development in the central coastal provinces, and the need to continue studying and formulating plans for agro-industrial development in each province

and in the entire region so that electricity can effectively be used as soon as the power plant is put into operation.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Do Muoi delegated tasks in preparation for the construction of the power plant to the ministries, central-level sectors, and provinces concerned. He also urged these ministries, sectors, and provinces to ensure that preparatory work is satisfactorily carried out in the immediate future so that construction can be started by the end of the year.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION UP--Hanoi, 12 Jan (VNA)--All targets for the production of building materials in 1983 have been either met or surpassed. These include more than 3,000 million bricks and tiles, 928,000 tons of cement, 540,000 cubic metres of stones, sand and gravel, 2.6 million tons of asbestos roofing sheet and 3,500 tons of construction steel. In particular, the production of bricks was up by 78 percent and that of tiles by 80 percent compared with the plan. Especially vigorous has been the development of the local material industry. Last year, 132,000 tons of cement and more than 2,800 million bricks were made by local enterprises run by the cities or provinces. In spite of the shortage of fuel, many provinces such as Hau Giang, Kien Giang, and Minh Hai in the south have produced enough bricks for local construction needs. They have improved the kilns to replace fire wood by coal, thus lowering production cost and improving the quality of bricks. A brick enterprise with a capacity of 15 million piecias [as received] a year was recently commissioned in Dong Nai Province to service the Tri An hydroelectric project, the biggest of its kind in the south. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 12 Jan 84 OW]

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## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### DO MUOI ADDRESSES LIGHT INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

BK170856 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] A conference was recently held in Ho Chi Minh City by the Ministry of Light Industry to review the implementation of the 1983 state plan and to discuss guidelines and measures to create a new change in the production of consumer and export goods in 1984 and implement the resolution of the Fifth Party Central Committee Plenum.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, spoke highly of the achievements recorded by the light industry sector, underscored the fine changes in managerial work last year, and pointed out shortcomings, especially in planning work. He said: Because planning work has not yet been fully applied to all domains of the state-operated economy both at the central and local levels and among all collective and individual establishments, the production forces remain scattered and inefficient, the performance of economic accountability among various enterprises remains generally poor, economic and technical norms have not yet been fully implemented, labor productivity is still low, expenses involved in production are still enormous, production cost is still high, the management machinery from the ministry to all enterprises has not yet been streamlined, the emulation movement has not yet been carried out vigorously and extensively, and the supply of consumer goods remains insufficient and still cannot meet the needs of the people and the expansion of exports.

Comrade Do Muoi brought up the basic guidelines and objectives for the light industry sector in 1984, which involve intensifying the production of consumer and export goods; making preparations for the fulfillment of various norms--including the production of 380 million meters of cloth and 90,000-100,000 metric tons of paper--set forth for 1985 by the Fifth Party Congress; resolutely preventing any shortage of those ordinary goods that can be produced in the country with the aim of stabilizing the economic and social situation; optimally using the production capacity of all state-operated economic components, cooperatives, privately owned establishments, and families to increase production; and paying



attention to the development of the state-operated economy, which is a component of socialism. He said: To achieve these objectives, it is necessary for the light industry sector to intensively reorganize production in accordance with the general economic lines and policies of the party and the state while restructuring every economic and technical service in every region in close combination with transformation and construction activities and the division of labor and decentralization of management. The reorganization of production must be carried out in a way that can effectively promote and manifest the policies of the party and the state on expansion of the production of consumer goods and successfully enable production to develop with best economic results in order to create a positive balance and restore socialist order in production and business transactions.

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### BRIEFS

'WORLD COMMUNICATIONS YEAR' PROJECTS--Hanoi, 13 Jan (VNA)--In 1983 Hanoi spent 23 million dong and 49,000 workdays building projects under the "World Communications Year" program. These include a post office at the Thu De International Airport, and other smaller post offices, 80 kilometres of cable, more than 1,000 kilometres of double-line cable, a micro-wave system, a 5,000 number telephone exchange and smaller exchanges. Over 1,500 telephones have been added to connect the inner city with the suburban districts and these districts with one another. Telephone links have also been established between the district town of Soc Son in the suburbs and 60 per cent of the villages in the district. [Text] [OW132336 Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 13 Jan 84]

FM TRANSMITTER EXPERIMENT--The Central Radio and Television Commission recently held a conference in Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province, to assess the initial results of the experimental use of an FM transmitter model at some 100 wire-radio stations of various districts and to discuss the guidelines for using this model in the coming years. According to delegates from more than 50 districts of some 17 provinces nationwide, this FM transmitter model has proved to be suitable and efficient both in the economic and technical aspects. In 1984, the broadcasting network at the district level will be expanded with the use of FM transmitters. [Summary] [OW121015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Jan 84 OW]

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Huy Du [HUY ZU]

\*Secretary general of the Vietnam Musicians Association; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Oct 83 p 1)

Hoàng Trọng Đại [HOANGF TRONGJ DAIJ]

Vice minister of foreign trade; on 5 December 1983 he signed an agreement for goods exchange and payment in 1984 with the USSR. (NHAN DAN 7 Dec 83 p 4)

Trần Độ [TRAANF DOOJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; chairman of the Culture and Education Committee of the National Assembly; on 17-19 November 1983 he participated in a Ministry of Culture conference in Hanoi on the science of building a cultural life at the grassroots. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Nov 83 p 1)

Bùi Hữu Hải [BUIF HUWUX HAIR]

\*Secretary of the VCP committee, Tam Dao District, Vinh Phu Province; recently he attended a meeting organized by the People's Committee of his district and the cited source to discuss forestry development. (NHAN DAN 6 Dec 83 p 2)

Trần Đình Hòa [TRAANF DINHF HOAF]

Director of the Technical Equipment General Department, Ministry of Agriculture; his article on tools and machines in agriculture appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Oct 83 inside back cover)

Xuân Hồng [XUAAN HOONGF]

\*Deputy secretary general of the Vietnam Musicians Association; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Oct 83 p 1)

Phạm Văn Huân [PHAMJ VAWN HUAAN]

Vice minister of power; his name appeared on a list of members of science and technology offices under the Council of Ministers. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Oct 83 p 39)

Bùi Công Hùng [BUIF COONG HUNGF]

Editorial secretary of the literature journal TAP CHI VAN HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of that publication. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 3, May-Jun 83 p 58)

Nguyễn Khắc Huỳnh [NGUYEENX KHAWS HUYNHF]

\*Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mozambique; on 30 November 1983 he announced SRV relief in money and food to drought victims in Mozambique. (NHAN DAN 6 Dec 83 p 1)

Đàm Linh [DAMF LINH]

\*Deputy secretary general of the Vietnam Musicians Association; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Oct 83 p 1)

Hồng Long [HOONGF LONG]

\*Deputy head of the Marx-Lenin Institute; on 17-19 November 1983 he participated in a Ministry of Culture conference in Hanoi on the science of building a cultural life at the grassroots. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Nov 83 p 1)

Trần Lum [TRAANF LUM]

Vice minister of engineering and metallurgy; his article on Resolution 51 of the Council of Ministers appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Oct 83 inside back cover)

Lê Huy Ngô [LEE HUY NGOJ]

\*Deputy secretary of the VCP committee, Vinh Phu Province; vice chairman of the People's Committee, Vinh Phu Province; recently he attended a meeting organized by the Tam Dao People's Committee and the cited source to discuss forestry development. (NHAN DAN 6 Dec 83 p 2)

[Trần] Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; vice minister of culture; on 17-19 November 1983 he participated in a Ministry of Culture conference in Hanoi on the science of building a cultural life at the grassroots. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Nov 83 p 1)

Lưu Hữu Phước [LUWU HUWUX PHUWOWCS] Professor, Musician

Director of the Music Research Institute; on 5 December 1983 he attended a meeting with other musicians from Laos and Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 7 Dec 83 p 4)

Trần Hồng Quân [TRAANF HOONGF QUAAN]

\*Vice minister of higher and vocational education; his name was on a list of science and technology members of offices under the Council of Ministers. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Oct 83 p 39)

Văn Tào [VAWN TAOJ]

Director of the Institute of Historical Studies; on 2 December 1983 he made opening remarks at a meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the board for history, geography and literature research department. (NHAN DAN 6 Dec 83 p 1)

Trần Tấn [TRAANF TAANS]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; \*deputy secretary of the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee; on 6 December 1983 he attended a meeting marking Kampuchea's Fifth National Day. (NHAN DAN 7 Dec 83 p 1)

Đào Văn Tập [DAOF VAWN TAAPJ]

Editor-in-chief of the economic research journal NGHIEN CUU KINH TE; his name appeared on the masthead of that publication. (NGHIEN CUU KINH TE No 5, Oct 83 p 80)

Nguyễn Tất Tề [NGUYEENX TAATS TEES]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Tam Dao District, Vinh Phu Province; recently he attended a meeting organized by his committee and the cited source to discuss forestry development. (NHAN DAN 6 Dec 83 p 2)

Đặng Ngọc Thanh [DAWNGJ NGOCJ THANH]

Deputy director of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his article on a research project on labor, land resources appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Dec 83 p 3)

Hoàng Trung Thông [HOANGF TRUNG THOONG]

Editor-in-chief of the literature journal TAP CHI VAN HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of that publication. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 3, May-Jun 83 p 58)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; head of the arts and letters department of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 17-19 November 1983

he participated in a Ministry of Culture conference in Hanoi on the science of building a cultural life at the grassroots. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Nov 83 p 1)

Phan Trọng Tuệ [PHAN TRONGJ TUEEJ]

Chairman of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association; his article on unity and friendship between the two countries appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Dec 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Đình Tú [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; minister of higher and vocational education; on 6 December 1983 he attended a meeting marking 30 years of Bulgarian aid. (NHAN DAN 7 Dec 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Chí Vu [NGUYEENX CHIS VU]

Minister of light industry; his name was on a list of science and technology members of offices under the Council of Ministers. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Oct 83 p 39)

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hồ<sup>^</sup> Chương [HOONF CHUWOWNG]

Vice President of the Vietnam Journalists Association; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (VAN NGHE 17 Dec 83 p 3)

Ngô<sup>^</sup> Điện [NGOO DIEENF]

Ambassador to Kampuchea; on 8 December 1983 he attended a meeting of the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation. (NHAN DAN 11 Dec 83 p 4)

Hồ<sup>^</sup> Hà [HOONF HAF]

Vice President of the Vietnam Journalists Association; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (VAN NGHE 17 Dec 83 p 3)

Nguyễn<sup>~</sup> Văn<sup>^</sup> Hán [NGUYEENX VAWN HANS]

\*Director of the Vietnam Television Station; on 9 December 1983 he attended a meeting of the Vietnam Journalists Association. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 83 p 1)

Phạm<sup>^</sup> Hào [PHAMJ HAOF]

\*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation; on 9 December 1983 he was present at an agreement signing meeting for cooperation between the Vietnam State Bank and its Kampuchean counterpart. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 83 p 4)

Nguyễn<sup>^</sup> Trung<sup>^</sup> Hiếu [NGUYEENX TRUNG HIEEUS]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity; on 9 December 1983 he was named to this position at a conference in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 83 p 1)



Tô Hoà [TOO HOAF]

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Journalists Association; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (VAN NGHE 17 Dec 83 p 3)

Tô Hoài [TOO HOAIF] Writer

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity; on 9 December 1983 he was named to this position at a conference in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 83 p 1)

Phạm Hùng [PHAMJ HUWNG]

Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court; on 10 December 1983 he ended his visit to Hungary with a delegation which he headed. (NHAN DAN 13 Dec 83 p 4)

Thanh Hương [THANH HUWOWNG]

Editor-in-chief of the women's newspaper PHU NU VIET NAM; she attended a meeting of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Journalists Association on 9 December 1983. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 83 p 1)

Trần Công Mân [TRAANF COONG MAAN]

Vice President of the Vietnam Journalists Association; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (VAN NGHE 17 Dec 83 p 3)

Trần Hoài Nam [TRAANF HOAIF NAM]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity; on 9 December 1983 he was named to this position at a conference in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 83 p 1)

Thanh Nho [THANH NHO]

Vice President of the Vietnam Journalists Association; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (VAN NGHE 17 Dec 83 p 3)

Huỳnh Tấn Phát [NUYNHF TAANS PHATS]

President of the Vietnam Architects Association; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (VAN NGHE 10 Dec 83 p 2)

Phan Quang [PHAN QUANG]

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Journalists Association; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (VAN NGHE 17 Dec 83 p 3)

Trần Quỳnh [TRAANF QUYNHF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers;  
\*Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-USSR Committee for  
Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 7-12 December 1983 he was  
in Moscow for the 9th session of his committee. (NHAN DAN 13 Dec 83 p 1)

Hoàng Minh Thảo [HOANGF MINH THAOR] Lieutenant General

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity;  
on 9 December 1983 he was named to this position at a conference in Hanoi.  
(NHAN DAN 10 Dec 83 p 1)

Lê Văn Thân [LEE VAWN THAAN]

Charge d'Affaires to France; on 19 September 1983 he attended a reception given  
by a chapter of the Association of Vietnamese in France in Southern France.  
(DOAN KET No 353 Nov 83 p 37)

Đặng Thi [DAWNGJ THIS]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; \*Chairman of the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea  
Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation; on 8 December 1983 he led an  
economic delegation to Phnom Penh. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 83 p 1)

Đào Tung [DAOF TUNGF]

Vice President of the Vietnam Journalists Association; his election to this  
position was reported in the cited source. (VAN NGHE 17 Dec 83 p 3)

Hoàng Tung [HOANGF TUNGF]

President of the Vietnam Journalists Association; his election to this position  
was reported in the cited source. (VAN NGHE 17 Dec 83 p 3)

Trần Danh Tuyên [TRAANF ZANH TUYEEN]

\*Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity; on  
9 December 1983 he was named to this position at a conference in Hanoi.  
(NHAN DAN 10 Dec 83 p 1)

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Feb 7, 1984

